

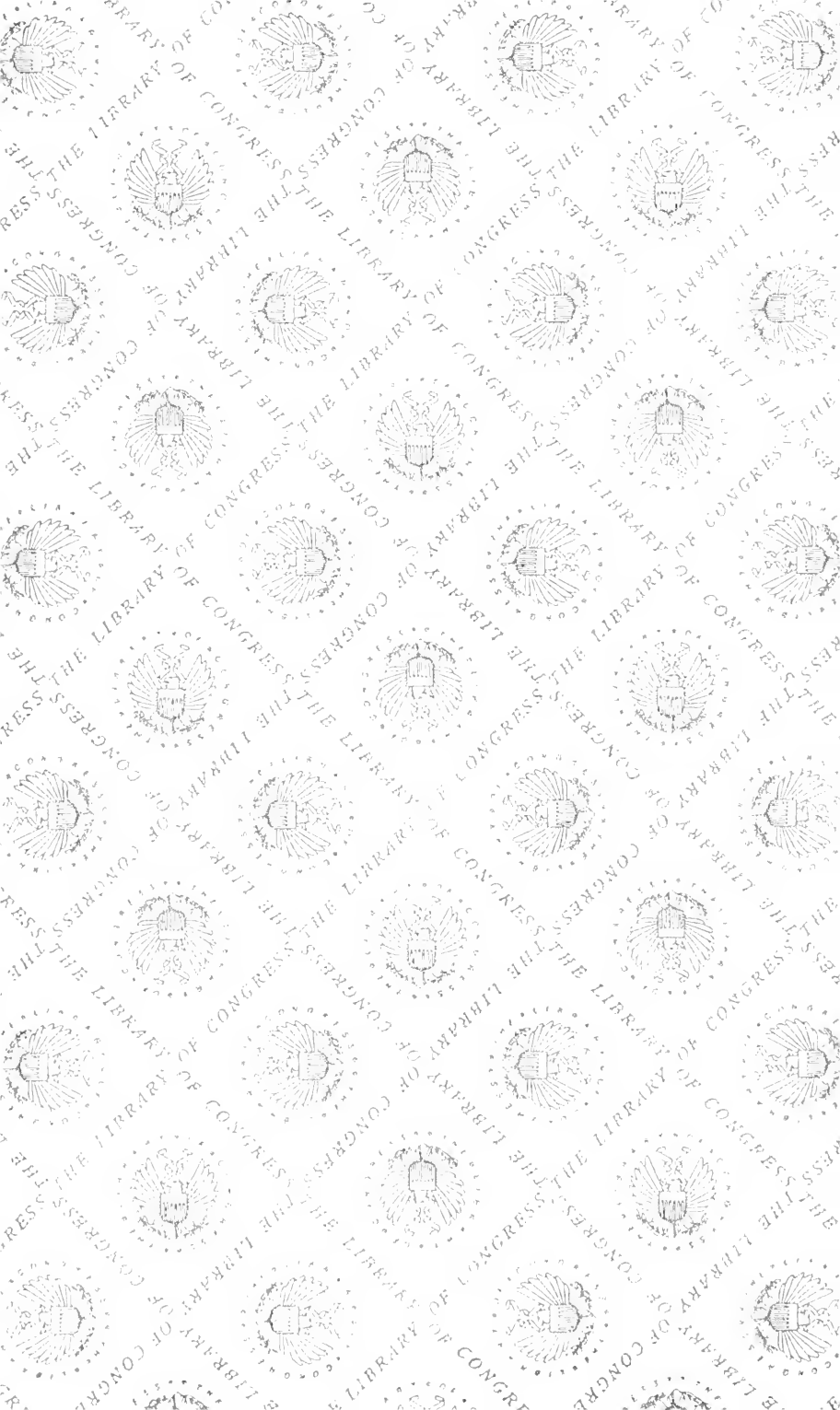
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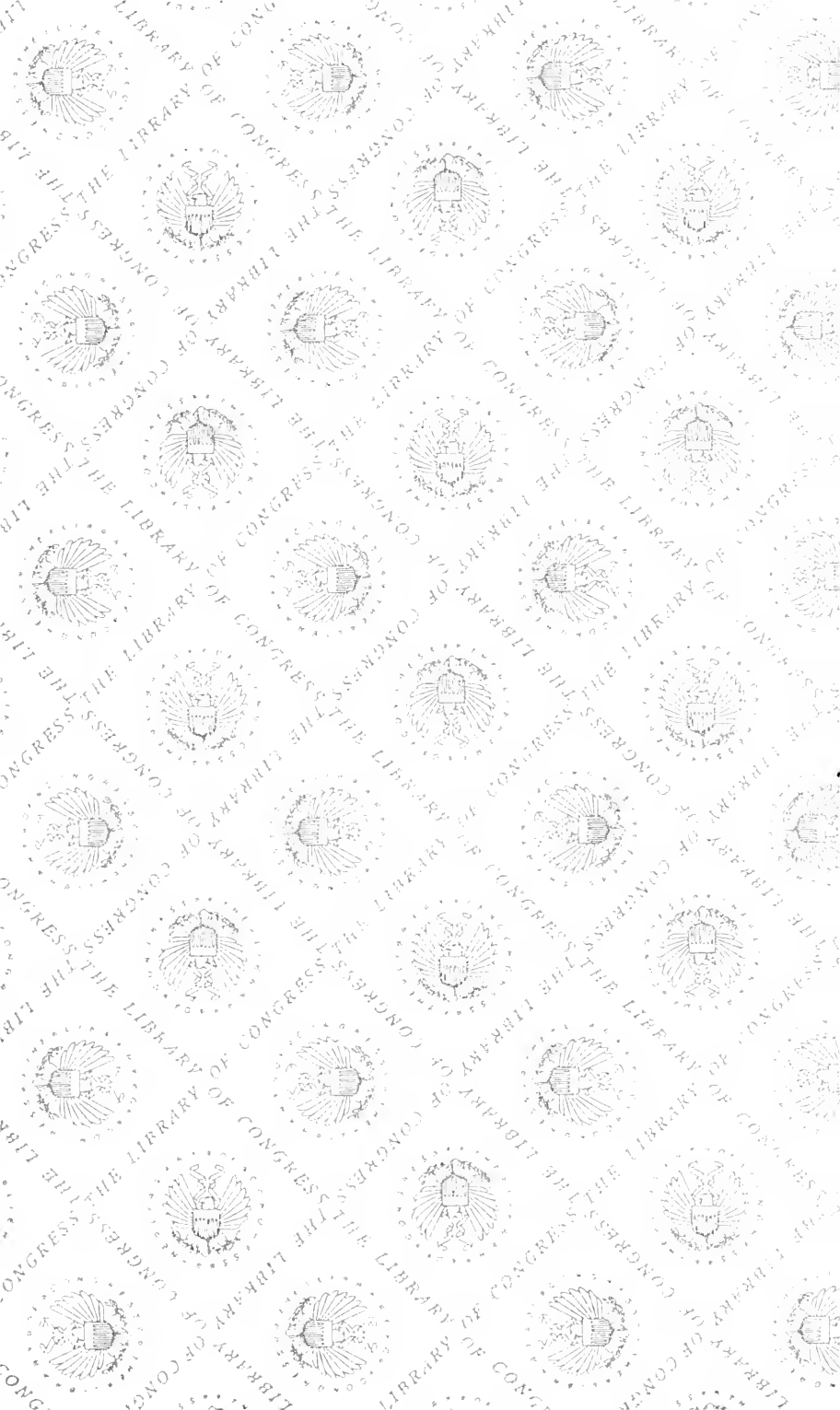
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A B R I E F

HISTORY OF THE REVOLUTION,

WITH A SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF

CAPTAIN JOHN HEWSON:

INCLUDING

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES; A STATISTICAL VIEW OF THE
GRAND FEDERAL PROCESSION; MR. WILSON'S ORATION;
WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS, &c. &c.

Philadelphia:

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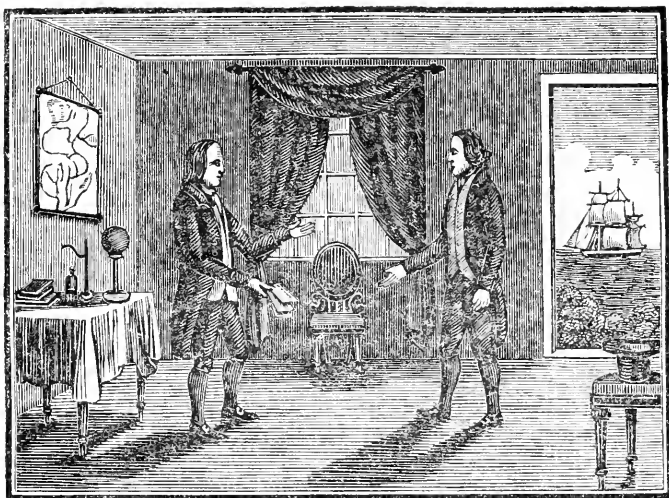
ADVERTISEMENT.

THIS work shall contain many interesting particulars of the Revolutionary War, with a brief view of what the illustrious WASHINGTON and our fathers went through during a seven years' war, in order to obtain the independence of the greatest Republican Nation that ever, to this day, presented itself to the view of the world.

The work will also contain the Declaration of the Independence of the United States, with the Federal Constitution of the same—with a brief view of the grand Procession of Philadelphia, when ten out of the then thirteen States of North America, signed the most sublime system of a Republican form of Government that the sun ever shone upon since the creation of the world—also Washington's Farewell Address, and a brief view of the brilliant acts and elevated republican character of the young French nobleman LAFAYETTE, with many other illustrious Patriots and officers of the Revolutionary War of seventy-six, which revolved round the Father of our Country during the darkest hours of their arduous struggle for their lives and liberty, and also how the God of Nations has preserved and blessed the United States of North America, by spreading the shield of His providence over our beloved country, amid all the storms and anarchy that have caused many of the kingdoms and princes of the old world to vibrate and tremble with fear. Yet during all the violent

convulsions that have, more or less, agitated the governments of Europe, the United States have risen like a phoenix out of the fire of the French war with many of the belligerent nations of the old world, so that from a weak and small nation, in 1776, of not more than three millions of inhabitants, she has in the course of sixty-seven years, multiplied to the number of eighteen millions of free citizens, so that the history of all the nations of the earth cannot present to the mental view of mankind a parallel case of the rise of so great and prosperous a nation in so short a period of time.

The object and design of the writer is to put the rising generation, with all the rest of mankind, in remembrance of what Washington and our fathers suffered in privation, labour, and blood, to obtain the civil and religious liberty which we, as a nation, now enjoy. The work is written by a person who is still living, and who was a witness, more or less, from the commencement of the war, at the battle of Bunker Hill down to the present time.



Dr. Benjamin Franklin, in the month of July, 1773, who was then in the city of London, presenting to Captain John Hewson letters of address to General Roberdeau and several other gentlemen of the cities of Philadelphia and New York.

A BRIEF

HISTORY OF THE REVOLUTION.

BIOGRAPHY OF CAPTAIN JOHN HEWSON.

Our object in this work is to give a brief view of the private and public life of Captain John Hewson, born in the city of London, Old England, in the year 1744; a descendant by the line of his fathers from Colonel Hewson, an officer in Oliver Cromwell's army. As he advanced in life, his mind became seriously exercised with the doctrines and principles of national, civil, and religious liberty; and it came to pass as he frequently met with the different political societies in the city of London, from the year 1767 to the year 1772, inclusive; and after reading and hearing of the different views which the members of those societies gave of the doctrines of civil, religious, and national liberty, and then taking into serious reflection some of the unjustifiable acts and measures of the British Houses of Parliament, in order to reduce the rising colonies of North America into a state of the most degrading vassalage to the reigning prince on the British throne, and after meeting more or less with those so-

cieties for a few years, his mind became so far illumined that he was led to read and strictly examine some of the most authentic histories of the rise and fall of the most prominent kingdoms and republics that the histories and annals of the world present to the calm and reflecting minds of rational and intelligent beings. The foregoing reflections finally led him to read and strictly search the Holy Scriptures; from whence it was said that the rulers and princes of the earth derive their doctrine and claims of the divine rights of the kings and princes of the earth. Mr. Hewson became somewhat astonished in reading in the writings of Moses, of the first Lord's anointed, which the Jewish lawgiver condescends to notice in his sublime history of the creation of the world. Moses introduces to our view the first mighty monarch over the human family, under a very repulsive appellation to every true lover of the liberties of mankind; namely, that of a mighty ruler before the Lord. So that it appears that the Supreme Being has not justified the Jewish legislator in giving to mankind any confirmation that the assumed claims of the kings and princes of the earth derive their crowns directly from Heaven; a doctrine which is no where established in holy writ. See the case of Saul, the first king over the children of Israel: "And Samuel called the people together unto the Lord to Mizpeh; and said unto the children of Israel, I brought up Israel out of Egypt, and delivered you out of the hand of the Egyptians, and out of the hand of all kingdoms, and of them that oppressed you: and ye have this day rejected your God, who himself saved you out of all your adversities and tribulations; and ye have said unto him, Nay, but set a king over us." 1 Sam. x. 17, 18, 19. Thus we see from holy writ that the doctrine of the divine rights of kings is based on a sandy foundation in their lust after princely power, by the entire disapprobation of the Almighty himself. Mr. Hewson was led to glance his eye askance over the almost nameless successors of this princely father, or mighty hunter before the God of nations. As he continued the examination of all the subsequent rulers of mankind from the days of Nimrod down to the reign of George the Third, the then reigning prince on the British throne, and found that the annals of the world and the historic page, as it were, almost inundated the earth with flowing rivers and seas of blood, in the days of battle and war; and after he had read of the many unjust wars of these wonderful successors of the Lord's anointed ones, after the foregoing reflections had in quick succession passed through his mind, he was again led to take a view of some of the republics of ancient times, when he more clearly saw that in consequence of their not basing their governments on the sovereignty of the people, the ancient republics all lost the heaven-born blessings of free government, by the swords of such designing and artful characters as Philip and Alexander of ancient Greece, and the Cæsars of the once mighty republic of Rome, with many others of less notoriety. This consideration of all the gone-by republics of ancient times led him the more intensely to look into and impartially weigh the just causes of the complaints of the then thirteen colonies of North America, against the Stamp Act, and all

the other obnoxious measures that were daily more or less germinating in the houses of the British Parliament. After this he spent some time in more diligently searching the sacred oracles of heaven, and there clearly saw in the Holy Scriptures of truth, wherein the Supreme Being most solemnly declares that in his kind and infinite love and unlimited philanthropy towards mankind, that he hath made of one blood all the nations and tribes of the children of men, for to dwell on the face of the earth; and hath also in his infinite wisdom determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitations, when the divine Majesty of men and angels again most solemnly confirms his former declaration, and solemnly declares, As I live, saith the God of nations, I am no respecter of persons, nor nations. After this the Most High fully clears and justifies his divine character from all false imputations of weak and childish partiality in the administration of his government and providence over men and angels: however characterized to the contrary, by short-sighted, ignorant, and sinful beings. And it came to pass, after these reflections had revolved through Captain Hewson's mind, he became fully convinced that the thirteen colonies of the then British North America were fully justified in the sight of Heaven, in their refusing to be taxed to the support of the king's government, without their being fairly and legally represented in the British Houses of Parliament. And it came to pass, after these views of the apparent justice of the opposition of the colonies, against the unrighteous demands of an arbitrary administration, that was more or less excited by the choler and national pride of that modern Nimrodical hunter over the nations of the earth, (which national pride led the British government to lay aside the eternal laws and principles of national justice,) he was led to take a view also of the local situation of the rising colonies of North America; when he saw that in consequence of their being more than three thousand miles distant from most of the old governments of the European world, if there were left any vacant or unoccupied spots on the outer surface of the earth, where the sacred trees of civil and religious liberty would be most likely to take a firm and solid root in the earth, it certainly must be the arable soil and redolent air of the young colonies of North America: that in consequence of its being in a geographical view the most eminent position on the outer surface of the earth, to look for the bursting forth of the bright and morning star, as portentous of the rising of the bright and glorious sun of the civil and religious liberty of the human race, whose refulgent rays will soon reflect its light over all the enslaved nations of the earth, and shall finally disperse all the lowering clouds of kingly and priestly tyranny, which for so many ages have spread themselves over the true felicity and happiness of the human family during all the dark ages that mighty Nimrod and all his arbitrary satellites have for four thousand years been revolving round this primary orb of despotic power, and who have in their turn more or less enslaved the children of men. So that Captain Hewson, after the foregoing examination of the vassalaged condition of the past ages of mankind, and at the same time viewing the almost countless

millions of his fellow beings that are still in an enslaved condition, made up his mind to emigrate to North America; in consequence of which resolve, in July, 1772, he waited on Dr. Franklin, being then in the city of London, with a view of ascertaining whether the Doctor thought there was any probability of his meeting with encouragement among the people in the British colonies in his line of business, when the Doctor observed, that he had no doubt but that he would be encouraged by the good people of the British colonies; and desired Captain Hewson, if he made up his mind to emigrate to North America, to call on him, and he would give him letters of address to his friends in Philadelphia and New York. After this interview with Dr. Franklin, he went to work day and night at his occupation, which was that of a calico printer, being at that time almost one of the best trades for journeymen in the city of London. And when he had accumulated about five hundred guineas, he sold off his household goods and other small effects, and in 1773 the lowering clouds that were passing over the seas of the national atmosphere that lay between the old Prince and his thirteen rising colonies of North America, about this time began to wear rather a portentous aspect, so that it appeared very likely that a heavy squall might very soon come down on the political seas, that lay between the thirteen colonies and the British empire. So that if Captain Hewson had any intention of going to North America, it was high time to be off, while the door of emigration remained open. As he was already done with his secular concerns, in July, 1773, he waited on Dr. Benjamin Franklin the second time, who kindly gave him letters of address to General Roberdeau and several other gentlemen of Philadelphia and New York, when he took his passage on board a ship under the command of one Captain Sutton, bound to Philadelphia; for himself, a young wife, and four small children, and in about eight weeks landed, in September, 1773, at the city of Philadelphia, and there remained through the winter of 1773 and 1774. In the spring of 1774, after looking for a location to commence the first calico printing in America, he found a place on the Delaware, about two miles from the city, and having all his works and apparatus in readiness to commence his business, he went to the city of New York in September, 1774, where he met with considerable encouragement among some of the merchants of that city. But while there, it pleased the All-wise Ruler of this sublunary world to remove his wife, the mother of his four children, (whom he brought from London,) to that undiscovered shore, from which sable bourne no solitary traveller has yet been privileged to return. Captain Hewson had received no information of this distressing occurrence until his return home, when he found Mrs. Hewson was deceased, and her motherless children billeted on some kind friends in the city of Philadelphia. So that this unexpected dispensation of an All-wise Providence, just as he was about to commence his business in America, spread for the time being a dark shade over his future prospects. But, notwithstanding this afflicting occurrence that passed over his family and domestic concerns, and the warlike attitude which was daily manifesting itself in the

British Houses of Parliament, Captain Hewson still experienced an increasing devotion to the cause of liberty, and the final prosperity of the rising colonies of North America, over the unjust assumption of arbitrary power by the British government. In the spring of 1775, he enrolled himself in the first republican grenadier company, raised in Philadelphia. But after drilling a few times, they became convinced that the tall flaming caps, such as the British grenadiers wore, were too obvious a mark for British bullets, when the company soon laid them aside for American hats, and soon after this the company dissolved. In the summer of 1775, he was presented with a commission as an officer in the county militia of Philadelphia. Having four small children to take care of, in the fall of 1775 he took a second wife. She was a young person from Burlington county, state of New Jersey, by the name of Zebiah Smallwood, a niece of Richard Cheesman, who was father of Captain Cheesman, who went with Major General Montgomery, and fell a martyr to the cause of freedom and his country at the walls of Quebec, on the 31st of December, 1775. In this year, on June 15th, Mr. George Washington was appointed by the continental Congress as commander-in-chief of the American troops during the war with the British empire. Soon after his appointment, he left Philadelphia to take the command of the militia and other troops in the vicinity of Boston, which was then in the possession of the British army and fleet, under the command of Sir William Howe. Mrs. Washington, who had accompanied the General as far as Philadelphia, and tarried in the city with Mrs. Hancock and some persons of distinction, after the departure of the General for Boston, and while in the city, hearing of Captain Hewson's calico printing establishment, it being a new thing in America, it elicited their curiosity to see the same. Captain Hewson showed them as much of the process of the art as their time would admit of, when Mrs. Washington inquired of Captain Hewson whether a representation of the General on horseback could be made so as to occupy the centre of a handkerchief. He informed Mrs. Washington that if he could obtain the General's likeness, he would have the handkerchief soon executed, when Mrs. Washington observed that she had the General's likeness in miniature with her, and if it would facilitate the execution of the work, she would leave it with him for ten or twelve days, as she expected to remain in the city about two weeks, and from which miniature likeness, Captain Hewson had his excellency General George Washington represented in his full military dress on horseback, with a truncheon in his left hand. Some of the first of the handkerchiefs were sent to Mrs. Washington in Virginia. The handkerchiefs took a great run until the British army got possession of Philadelphia and destroyed his works; and finally in the spring of 1778, made Captain Hewson a prisoner in the State of New Jersey. But to return to the incidents of the war of the American Revolution: General Washington, soon after he was appointed by the continental Congress to be the commander-in-chief of the armies of the Republic, proceeded to Boston, where he took command of the American

army, and raised some additional works on the hills that command both the city and harbour of Boston. As soon as the British admiral saw the danger the royal fleet would be exposed to when Washington had his works finished, he instantly communicated the same to Sir William Howe, who immediately summoned a council of war, who all gave their decided voice for the immediate re-embarkation of the royal troops, when Boston was soon evacuated, and Sir William Howe with his fleet and army sailed for Halifax.



On the 10th of May, 1776, the continental Congress, assembled at Philadelphia, unanimously appointed George Washington commander-in-chief of all the continental troops that were or should be raised in the defence of the rights and liberties of the then thirteen states of North America, when he proceeded to Boston and took command of the American army.

Soon after Sir William Howe left Boston, Washington began to revolve in his mind where would be the most probable place that Sir William Howe would make his next descent upon, when it most forcibly struck the American commander that the city of New York would be the place he wished to get the possession of: on which Washington concluded that the great martial object the British general had in view would be the possession of the city of New York, in consequence of a number of warlike considerations that would almost involuntarily present themselves to Sir William Howe; and the first was from the proximity of the city to the main western ocean; so that in time of war it would afford a very convenient ingress or egress to the British ships of war of the largest class at all times, the depth of water from the light-house on Sandy Hook up to the city, being sufficient for the largest vessels that sail on the ocean: and

as the navigation from the light-house up to the city is not more than thirty miles, with any thing of a free breeze of wind, his majesty's largest ships of war might sail from the sea to the city of New York in a few hours, so that the sea coast of all the earth scarcely presents to the keen vision of the mariner a more commodious harbour for shipping. After these reflections had wisely passed through the forecasting mind of Washington, he left Boston for the neighbourhood of New York, with a small army mostly of raw recruits, enlisted only for one year, and of course but poorly disciplined. This parsimonious policy of the first continental Congress was very near ruining both Washington and the cause of the freedom of his country. But the Lord was on his side; and as he said to Ananias, in the case of Saul of Tarsus, he is a chosen vessel, in order to lay the corner stone of the civil and religious liberty of all mankind. But to return to the American commander-in-chief: he left Boston with about sixteen or seventeen thousand new-enlisted troops, and entered New York, and there learned that Sir William Howe had arrived from Halifax, and was in New York bay, and had been just joined by his brother, Admiral Lord Howe. Their combined forces amounted to about thirty thousand British troops, when Sir William Howe landed his army under the cover of the heavy artillery from his brother, Admiral Lord Howe's fleet of British men-of-war. On the 2d of August the royal army were landed on Long Island, near the Narrows, about nine miles from New York. By this time General Washington had crossed the East River with his army of raw recruits, and a poor train of artillery, in order to give battle to this puissant British army, well supported by a powerful train of brass artillery. The royal army was led on to the attack, under the command of Sir William Howe, with several of the British generals to assist him; when the British commander thought to crush, by one decisive blow, the rebellion of the colonies in the bud. About the 27th of August, 1776, the two armies met each other on Long Island, about five or six miles from New York. The royal army was led to the charge by Sir William Howe, assisted by his generals, Sir Henry Clinton, Percy, and Lord Cornwallis, with several other British officers. The result of the day's warfare was very inauspicious to the infant cause of the colonies. The conclusion of this first general battle between the two armies was nearly as follows: upwards of a thousand Americans, with Generals Sterling, Sullivan and others, were either killed or taken prisoners: and Washington, with the remains of his army, was pursued by the British to within about two miles of New York; but night coming on, Sir William Howe halted, thinking the next morning to surround the rebel general and his flying army. Washington halted in Brooklyn, on the bank of the East River, opposite New York, and not more than two miles from the main body of the British army. But, as we have already observed, in the case of Saul of Tarsus, Washington was a chosen vessel; and, as the Lord saved Moses and Israel from the rage of Pharaoh and his puissant army of mighty chariots and horsemen by a cloudy pillar, so was Washington and his flying band saved the next morning by a cloudy

pillar, or a heavy fog that came down on the army of Washington. This dense fog, like the pillar and cloud that hid Moses and Israel from the vision of Pharaoh and his host, saved Washington and his men from the rage of Sir William Howe and his generals: when an overruling Providence changed the wind into such a direction, that it drove the fog on the British, and at the same time cleared it from off the American army, and greatly favoured Washington in crossing with his men over the East River into New York: and when the fog was raised from off Brooklyn, the British army, Sir William Howe, and his generals opened their eyes and saw their overpowered and flying enemy in the city of New York. But Washington was soon convinced that his location in that city was not tenable, and that if he tarried there any time he would be the cause of the destruction of the whole city; for Sir William Howe with his heavy train of artillery and other ordnance of destruction, was landed on the heights of Brooklyn. The East River in some parts opposite New York is not more than half a mile wide: and Washington being fully aware of the pride and choler of Sir William Howe and his generals, in consequence of the fog that favoured the escape of Washington and his army, at the time they thought they had got the rebel general and his rebellious band so fast enclosed in their martial net, that it was next to impossible for him to escape: when Washington concluded that the British commander's martial stomach would not be so oversqueamish as to save the city on principles of humanity: therefore, in order to save New York from destruction, with the lives of many of its citizens, Washington, bearing in mind the language of the Divine teacher, that the God of nations did not raise him up to unnecessarily destroy the lives of men, but as much as possible, while defending the liberty of his country, to spare the effusion of human blood, drew the remains of his army from the city of New York. Howe soon crossed the East River, and took possession of the same in September, 1776. After Washington left New York he captured some works that had been thrown up about three miles from the city. On the approach of the British troops, the Americans fled with the utmost precipitation. Washington rode towards the British lines, and made every exertion in his power to prevent the disgraceful flight of his men, but all was in vain: their defeat on Long Island had so terrified his raw troops, that it had become impossible either to rally or inspire them with any soldier-like fortitude. Such was the almost distracted state of the American commander at this inauspicious moment, that he turned his horse towards the advancing enemy, apparently with the intention of rushing upon death and hiding his name and his country's cause for ever from the jeers and animadversions of the autocrats and princes of an enslaved world. But his God in that dark hour said to the angel of death, Stay thy hand, and sheath thy sword, and do my servant no harm; for he is a chosen vessel unto me in order to lay the foundation of my justice, mercy, truth, and love in the sight of all the nations of the earth. Some kind ministering angel, who, no doubt being one of the multitude of the heavenly host that caused heaven and earth to resound for joy at the

birth of the Messiah, when they tuned their celestial lyres with this delightful song: "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good-will towards men." One of those ministering spirits who still experiences the same heaven-born philanthropy that he did eighteen hundred years ago, when flying over the plains of Bethlehem, as one of the bearers of the good-will of all the hierarchy of glory, in viewing the sublime scheme of man's salvation, without its being in the least degree displeasing to the angelic hosts of heaven, we say, that this kind ministering angel imbued the mind of one of Washington's aids, who seized the bridle of his horse, and thus rescued him from the destruction of himself and the greatest system of free government that the light of heaven ever shone upon. This was one of the dark and cloudy days of the early struggle of the young colonies for their national independence. Suffer the poor cabin boy, (although not a grammatical idea among the ancient Greeks or Romans,) to say, with Paul, that he is less than the least of all saints, and not worthy of the appellation of a child of God. Yet the writer, with all due deference to the knowledge and wisdom of his fellow citizens of this wonderful age of boasted wisdom, is still simple enough to think, while viewing Washington's ease in this dark and cloudy hour of the rise of this Republican government, to say that a striking likeness and full portrait, drawn, and that too, by the Spirit of wisdom, and let one add, by the special providence of the Supreme Being, who is the Father of both men and angels, existed between the cases of Moses and Washington: the former was exposed to death in an ark of bulrushes, on the shores of the Nile, yet notwithstanding the almost hopeless case of the weeping babe, the God of his fathers by his overruling providence raised Moses up to be the deliverer and national saviour of the children of Israel, because he saw with his omniscient vision that Moses was a proper child. So also in the case of our beloved Washington, our God saw that he was a proper person to lead this young nation out of the house of despotic and arbitrary bondage. So that in consequence of this angelic sentinel not all the swords, bayonets, bullets, shells, and cannon balls of the British army and navy could touch a single hair of Washington's head until the salvation of this young republic of North America was made secure. But to proceed with the history of our national father and the British army. After this disgraceful occurrence, Washington left the vicinity of New York, about the 12th of September, 1776, in order to defend forts Lee and Washington, where the American army was again overpowered by the British, and lost several thousand men in killed and prisoners. So that in all the encounters of the Americans with the British since they left Boston with about sixteen thousand men in July, 1776, the American army under Washington were reduced by death, prisoners, and sickness, about the month of November, 1776, to less than three thousand men, and they daily diminishing in number, in consequence of the time of their short enlistments expiring. As the British were spreading dismay and victory before them, especially through the State of New Jersey, the continental troops whose time was up could not be induced to re-enlist, and many

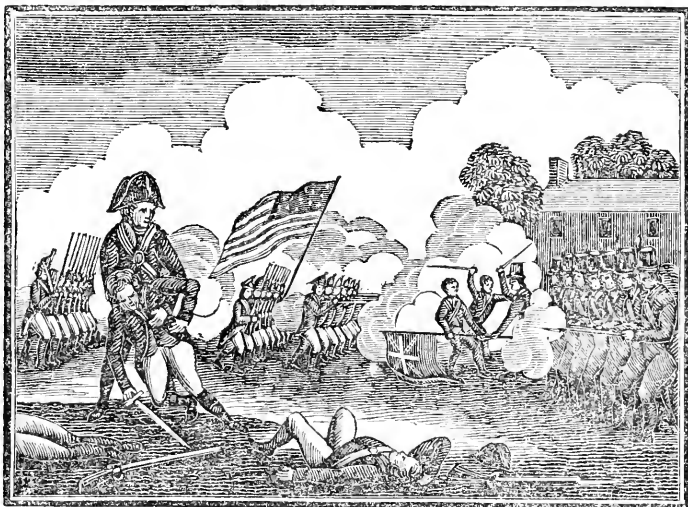
of those whose times were unexpired at the commencement of the winter were barefooted and almost naked, and at the same time destitute of tents, and even proper utensils to dress their scanty provisions; so that almost every circumstance of the war, in the first onset, was only calculated to fill the minds of the friends of liberty with despondency and despair. But the remnant of the army was animated by the cheerful spirit and unembarrassed countenance of Washington. About the 8th of December, 1776, he was closely pursued by a powerful army of the British, under Lord Cornwallis, who commanded about ten thousand of the British who were in pursuit of him. In order to save himself and his little army, and the almost expiring cause of his country, he was obliged to leave the state of New Jersey, and cross the river Delaware into the state of Pennsylvania, with about seventeen hundred of the continental army; being all that remained in this dark hour of his country's cause; but notwithstanding all this, Washington still possessed a serene mind in the midst of a surrounding storm, that at this inauspicious commencement of the war appeared to be fast gathering round himself and his beloved country. In that dark day, the lowering clouds, caused by the puissant arms of the British army under Lord Cornwallis, seemed to be gathering in thick darkness, and spreading themselves over the whole of the thirteen colonies of the United States; so that it appeared very problematical whether the Americans would ever attain their final independence. During all this dark dispensation of Providence that seemed to be passing over the liberties of the colonies, Washington never lost his presence of mind; so that when the British army under Lord Cornwallis pursued him so close that he had to cross the Delaware river into the State of Pennsylvania, he had the wise precaution to secure all the boats, and other means of conveyance over the Delaware, for many miles above and below his little army; which, for the time being, prevented the British army from crossing the river after him. In a few days after the American commander with his little band had passed into Pennsylvania, the continental congress sent General Washington about three or four thousand new-enlisted troops. When he had received this small re-enforcement, he held a council of war with a few of his general officers. In order to fall by surprise on some of Lord Cornwallis' cantonments in the state of New Jersey, and having the plan of his enterprise all in readiness, he had the fires of his encampment kindled up as bright as possible on Christmas eve, in order to impress the mind of the British commander and his officers, that his troops were about preparing their Christmas supper, and as the American army were encamped nearly opposite Princeton, where Cornwallis lay with the main body of his army, his lordship never once dreamed that the poor rebel general was about to play him a yankee trick. On the night of the 25th of December, 1776, Washington crossed the Delaware a few miles above Trenton, in the midst of a storm of snow, mingled with hail and rain, with about two thousand four hundred men; and on the morning of the 26th of December, 1776, came by surprise on the city of Trenton, the capital of the state of New Jersey, made a

thousand of the British army prisoners of war, and then immediately passed over into the state of Pennsylvania, out of his lordship's reach. All this was executed within nine or ten miles from where Cornwallis lay encamped with the main body of his army; so that it prevented his lordship from getting the possession of Philadelphia that winter. Washington, after he had deposited the fruits of his enterprise in the state of Pennsylvania, in about three days repassed the Delaware into the state of New Jersey; being again re-enforced with a few more new-enlisted troops. After concentrating his forces in New Jersey, he found that they amounted to nearly five thousand men. On the approach of a superior army under the British general, about the 2d of January, 1777, Washington drew up his men in the rear of a small water course, called Assumpink creek; as he expected Lord Cornwallis would attack him with his whole force the next morning, which in all probability would result in a defeat: and at the same time, it was exceedingly, if not entirely impracticable for him to return back into Pennsylvania. He silently made the decampment of his army in the night, by taking a circuitous route by the way of Allentown and Princeton, when Providence suddenly changed the weather to severe cold, which rendered the roads more favourable for the march of his retreating troops. About sun-rise the next morning, the van of Washington's flying army met the van of a small detachment of the British army, which caused the van of the continental army to fall back; but Washington coming up with the main body of his retreating troops, while he greatly exposed his person to the most imminent danger, gained a victory over the enemy, by killing about sixty, and making three hundred prisoners. But during this circuitous route from Trenton through Allentown and Princeton, his men being many of them without shoes, left with their feet the marks of blood on the frozen ground; which, together with the sufferings and hardships of his troops, and want of repose for himself and army, prudently induced Washington to seek for, and retire into winter quarters at some distance from the main body of the British army. The next morning, Lord Cornwallis perceiving that the American army had given him the slip in the night, broke up his camp in the neighbourhood of Trenton; and his lordship being at the same time somewhat alarmed, lest Washington should, by a hasty and circuitous march, get a few miles in advance of the British army, pass through Brunswick, and either take or destroy his military stores of provisions and clothing for his army through the winter, urged the pursuit of his army to Brunswick, in order to secure his military stores, and take up his winter quarters for himself and army. It is our duty here to remark, that in the opening of the campaign in the spring of 1777, Washington had not more than from five to six thousand effective troops, whilst Howe and Cornwallis had from twenty to thirty thousand; which was a fearful odds in this early struggle for the liberties of the colonies; which has led the writer in his reflections to believe that a special Providence did most certainly follow and preside daily over the person of the father of our country, as well as over the cause of the civil and religious freedom of the

whole world of mankind, which was oftentimes suspended under some of the dark clouds that passed over the head of Washington, and the cause of his country, in some of the gloomy hours of the revolutionary war. But we are led, in the fear of God, to admire the military skill and superior genius of our beloved Washington, over the martial prowess and discipline of so many brave lords and generals of the British army. Thus, fellow citizens, we are led to behold with gratitude and admiration the prudence, martial skill, and military manœuvres of Washington, with his small army, who finally obliged Lord Cornwallis, after he had almost overrun the state of New Jersey, to return to the neighbourhood of New York, and take up his winter quarters at New Brunswick, in the state of New Jersey. We still admire the patience and military skill of the American commander after being beaten in several battles, and he and his little flock hunted like partridges on a mountain for several months by the British army under the command of Lord Cornwallis. But the capture of a thousand of the royal army at Trenton, and three hundred more on his way to Princeton, in a great measure revived the almost desponding spirits of the colonies. When Washington had accomplished these two objects, he retired to Morristown, in East Jersey, with his army, into winter quarters. But as the small pox was, at that time, more or less spreading through the state of New Jersey, Washington caused those of his troops who had never had the infection, to be inoculated. After the recovery of his little army from inoculation, he remained free for the rest of the winter of 1777, from any apprehension of being suddenly surprised by Lord Cornwallis; therefore, he remained in this strong-hold, lest it might otherwise impede his military operations in the ensuing campaign.

About the last of May, 1777, Washington removed his army from Morristown to a place in New Jersey called Middlebrook, about ten miles from where the British army had their winter quarters. At this place the American commander strongly fortified himself. About this time, Sir William Howe left New York with some thousands of troops in order to join Lord Cornwallis at New Brunswick, to proceed through the state of New Jersey to Philadelphia. But as the sapient British generals did not wish to leave Washington in their rear, they undertook by several military manœuvres, while they were in the neighbourhood of the American commander's quarters, to draw him out of them. But all their skill in endeavouring to draw him from his strong position proved ineffectual. Washington had the militia from the lower part of the state of New Jersey, and some of the counties of Pennsylvania, near the city of Philadelphia, called out, in order to watch the manœuvres of the English commanders, when Captain Hewson, being in the vicinity of Philadelphia, with his company, was ordered out on duty; and after the British generals had failed in several attempts to draw Washington from his position, and did not succeed, they, with their troops, returned back to New York; and after the militia had been upon duty about two months, they were discharged. In the early part of this summer, Sir Henry Clinton, who had at this time the command of New York,

was re-enforced with a few thousand fresh troops from England, under the command of General Robertson. These Sir Henry Clinton joined with all the disposable troops he had in the city of New York; and he and General Robertson ascended the North River, in order to form a junction with General Burgoyne, who about this time was proceeding from Canada, with an army of about ten thousand British troops, and a few parties of Indians. The grand object of this enterprise was to separate the northern from the southern states. Sir Henry Clinton, in conjunction with Sir William Howe, fondly hoped, with the possession of Philadelphia the ensuing fall, to put a final end to the revolted colonies. But the Lord, in his overruling providence, is wiser than men; even the wisest of the British generals: therefore, this junction with Clinton and Burgoyne finally miscarried.



The above plate represents the darkest era of the revolutionary war, in the fall of 1776; when the minds and hearts of many of the friends of the cause of national freedom began to fail them, and many were fearful that Washington was about betraying the cause of his country, by an onerous bribe of British gold. But his capture of a thousand of the British army at Trenton, New Jersey, was the turning point of the independence of one of the greatest republican nations the world has ever known.

Thus we may see, by askance glancing the eye of the human mind over the history of the actions and schemes of men, how true it is, the Lord often taketh the wisest of men in their own craftiness. But to return to the warlike operation of Sir William Howe and the British. After his return to New York, he planned a second expedition with a fleet of transports, and men of war, to the number of about two hundred and fifty sail, and nearly twenty thousand troops, in order to get possession of the city of Philadelphia; and having his expedition in complete readiness, he embarked his armament of land and sea forces at Sandy Hook, about August, 1777. He then sailed for the Chesapeake Bay, and landed his army at the head of Elk River, in the state of Maryland. As soon as Washington re-

received information of Howe's route, he was at once convinced that the occupation of Philadelphia was the main object of the British general's destination. Washington, therefore, put his army immediately in motion; in order, if possible, to save the city from falling into the enemy's hands. About the 11th of September, 1777, the two armies drew near each other, on the banks of the Brandywine, when a severe engagement took place, which lasted nearly the whole of the day. In this battle General La Fayette was wounded. The British succeeded in crossing the Brandywine, and the American army had to retreat, with the loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, of more than a thousand men. The next day the van of the two armies drew near each other, near the Warren Tavern, on the Lancaster road, where they began skirmishing with each other: but an overruling Providence, which the clouds of heaven are always in willing readiness to obey, sent down from its portentous atmosphere a heavy rain, which rendered the ammunition of the British army wholly unfit for action: so that by a special dispensation of Providence, Washington and his retreating army were saved from an entire overthrow; for if Howe had pursued the Americans the next day, he might either have taken or dispersed nearly the whole of Washington's army. But instead of Sir William Howe exercising the martial judgment of a consummate British officer, "He, like Joab in the days of David, king of Israel, who fought against Rabbah, and took the royal city, even the city of waters," being over anxious to get Philadelphia in his possession, let the American army entirely escape out of his power. Sir William Howe, after this, had easy ingress to the city of Philadelphia, the capital of the state of Pennsylvania, in North America, with a part of his army, leaving the rest of his troops at a long village about six miles from Philadelphia, called Germantown. Howe having the entire possession of the city, immediately turned his attention to the getting his ships of war and transports up to the city; on board of which were his provisions, clothing, artillery, and other ordnance, and munitions of war, in order to fortify and secure himself and his army during the winter. By this time, about the 4th of October, 1777, Washington's army having been somewhat recruited, the American commander seized an apparent opportunity of attacking a division of the royal army which Sir William Howe had left at Germantown. But after a severe action, the Americans were repulsed, with the loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, of more than a thousand men. This was another of the dark hours of poor Washington and his country's cause; and his mind was somewhat excited, in consequence of this repulse; as it turned out so contrary to his military calculations. The ultimate failure of this action, was not the want of warlike skill and martial judgment of the American commander-in-chief; but might be principally attributed to the inexperience of his new troops, and the darkness of the night, accompanied with a heavy fog; so that many of the American soldiers mixed with those of the enemy. The British had possession of this long village full of large stone houses, which their troops occupied as small castles; out of the windows of which, they destroyed the American troops by hundreds.

But the God of nations was not yet done with Washington, nor the final freedom of mankind; although, like the bush which Moses saw enveloped in a flame of fire, but not consumed; even so the Lord preserved his servant Washington. But notwithstanding this defeat of the Americans at Germantown, the British general could not as yet get his shipping up to the city, on account of two forts on the Delaware that still remained in the possession of the Americans, by the names of Red Bank, and Mud Fort. General Howe having a number of his officers dining with him in the city, expressed a wish for the capture of those forts; one count Donop, a Hessian colonel, replied to Howe that if he would furnish him a body of six hundred Hessians, he would take the fort at Red Bank the next day. Howe was so well pleased with the colonel, that he observed there were fifteen hundred Hessian troops in the south part of the city; and he might have them all, if he thought he could capture the fort at Red Bank; count Donop was full of glee at the offer, and replied to Howe that it would only be a morning's repast for his Hessian troops; early the next morning, colonel Donop, at the head of his fifteen hundred men, crossed the Delaware from the city with his men, mostly smoking their pipes: and marched down on the Jersey side of the Delaware, about nine miles to the fort. Colonel Green, the American officer who had the command of the fort at Red Bank, let the Hessian colonel and his men get within the outer works of the fort, and reserved the fire of his cannon in an inner redoubt until the outer works were full of the enemy; and then opened his concealed artillery upon them, charged with grape shot: and in less than twenty minutes, mowed down about six hundred of the poor Hessians, that cost King George the Third about thirty guineas a head, also their colonel, count Donop, and several Hessian officers; the rest fled back to the city to inform Sir William Howe how unkindly the Jersey troops served them. About this time, a British sixty-four gun ship was blown up by a ball from one of the forts; but there still remained a small fort on Mud Island, called Fort Mifflin, about nine miles below the city of Philadelphia; which, if not taken from the Americans, neither Sir William Howe, nor Admiral Lord Howe his brother, could get a single ship up to the city; as this small fort was the most powerful obstruction on the Delaware, against all the British ships of war. In consequence of which the ship channel of the Delaware lay so very near the island, and there were two large piers strongly built in the middle of the ship channel opposite the fort; and a passage between the piers just sufficient to admit a single ship to pass through at a time; and the rest of the channel entirely closed up on both sides with piers, and large chains, booms, and sinking chevaux-de-frise, so that any vessel of war attempting to pass through would be destroyed in a few minutes. Notwithstanding the apparent strength of Fort Mifflin, there was a shallow passage of water between the Island and the Pennsylvania shore, of nearly a quarter of a mile in breadth, and not more than eight or ten feet water in ordinary tides; so that the Americans never thought it expedient to fortify the back side of the island. But in consequence of the many obstructions

placed in the main channel of the river, it caused a greater rush, or stronger current of the water to pass through the shallow channel of the river that lay back of the island, on which Fort Mifflin was erected. The rush of water through this shallow passage had worn it to a depth of from fourteen to sixteen feet. This being discovered by some of the old pilots of the Delaware, who were friendly to the king's cause, they acquainted the English admiral of the same; who immediately sent them to New York with secret orders to have one of the old seventy-four gun ships cut down to her lower gun deck, and made in every other respect to draw as little depth of water as possible: and bring her up the Delaware with all possible expedition; this was all executed with the utmost secrecy: so that the Americans never heard of it, till they saw the floating battery behind the fort early in the morning. About the 15th of November, 1777, after the works had been destroyed by the cut down seventy-four gun ship, Fort Mifflin was entirely abandoned. Soon after, the capture of the fort took place. All that now remained in the possession of the Americans on the banks of the Delaware, was Fort Mercer, or Red Bank, under the command of General Green, who did every thing in his power to defend the fort against a large body of British troops from New York, and landed a few miles below Red Bank, on the Jersey shore. But General Green not receiving the expected reinforcements from the continental government, it was abandoned in pursuance of the advice and counsel of his officers. After the fall of the forts on the Delaware, all the vessels and galleys fell into the enemy's power, in the several conflicts of the Americans with the enemy, to prevent the British from obtaining the navigation of the Delaware; they sustained severe loss of men, shipping, and nearly all their galleys. The British, on the other hand, lost upwards of a thousand men, with two ships of the line; and after several weeks' hard fighting and labour, they finally succeeded in obtaining the command of the river, and getting their shipping up to the city. A few weeks after this, early in December, 1777, Howe sent several of his generals out of the city to a place called White Marsh, and made some military manœuvres to draw Washington into an engagement. But he did not venture to attack him in his position: although the American troops were in a most deplorable condition, being in want of shoes, stockings, blankets, and almost every other article of clothing. After viewing Washington in his position, the British officers returned to Sir William Howe in the city; where he and they found very snug quarters for the rest of the winter. After this, Washington moved his little army to a place of greater security, called Valley Forge, a position embracing almost every advantage, in obtaining provisions and forage for his army, in the surrounding country. In this place, Washington took up his winter quarters, about sixteen or seventeen miles from Howe and his army in the city of Philadelphia. Thus terminated the campaign of the winter of 1777 and 1778.

Here the humble amanuensis will take the liberty of placing a few serious thoughts before his fellow citizens: first, this was one of the most military master-pieces in the character of Sir William and Lord

Howe: by which they saved themselves with their fleet and army, that winter: for if they had not got the possession of Fort Mifflin by the stratagem of cutting down an old seventy-four gun ship, all their ships of war and large fleet of transports would have had to return to New York for winter quarters; in consequence of the Delaware being more or less in every ordinary winter so filled with large bodies of floating ice, that their ships would be either cut to pieces or driven on the shoals and sand bars in which the Delaware Bay and river every where abound: so that both the General and Admiral would have been in great trouble for the want of provisions and clothing, artillery, and all other articles and munitions of war; in consequence of which, they could not have fortified themselves in the city of Philadelphia, nor saved their fleet of ships in the Delaware Bay. But whether we are fully justified in ascribing their salvation and safety to either the maritime knowledge of the British Admiral or the military skill of the English General, diffidence towards their national characters forbids to decide.

After Lord Howe had subdued the forts on the Delaware, he set his sailors to work to raise some of the chevaux de frise, and remove the large chains and booms out of the channel of the river, when he soon got his shipping up to the city. Sir William and Admiral Howe then commenced building a chain of redoubts and breast works round the whole city, which occupied several miles in length. After this was done, Sir William Howe took a little repose. But shortly afterwards, the calm serenity of the British commander's mind became a little disturbed in consequence of a small voice, from the wilderness in the north; which was as follows: that one of the rebel generals, by the name of Gates, with a few thousand continental troops, and some northern militia, had been for some weeks prowling like hungry wolves, round General Burgoyne's army, and had taken and killed nearly one-third of the same. So that, through the law of sheer necessity, General Burgoyne had to surrender the remains of his army to General Gates: which were now reduced to a little over five thousand men. We notice in this place that neither of the generals were deficient in the rules of military etiquette. When General Gates met General Burgoyne at the head of his surrendered army, in a splendid suit of royal uniform, in order to deliver his sword to the American General, who was robed in a plain blue frock, General Burgoyne, by raising his hat said, "General Gates, the fortune of war has made me your prisoner." To which General Gates returned General Burgoyne a polite yet humble salute; and promptly replied, "I shall always be ready to bear testimony to the world, it has not been through any fault of your excellency: but, sir, as you have already expressed yourself, I, as a soldier with you, must acknowledge it to be in consequence of the overruling providence and justice of the God of nations, in whose all-powerful hand is held the fortune of war." No sooner had Sir William Howe received the intelligence of the surrender of General Burgoyne and the remains of his army of ten thousand royal troops, than he began to forecast in his mind, that the mere possession of Philadelphia was not a suffi-

cient bonus to countervail his Royal master for the many heavy drafts he had made upon his exchequer.

After the capture of Burgoyne's army, which threw into the possession of the American government such a number of prisoners, that the continental Congress instructed the commander-in-chief to communicate to Sir William Howe, who commanded the British forces in Philadelphia, and Sir Henry Clinton of New York, that except the American prisoners in their possession, both in their prisons, and on board their prison ships, which the fortune of war had thrown into their hands, were hereafter treated with a little more humanity, the laws of war, which justified retaliation in all such cases, should immediately be put in force on the British prisoners in the possession of the American Republic. This resolute stand of the continental Congress of 1778 had its desired effect; so that after this, the American prisoners were treated with more humanity, until the end of the war.

We shall pass by Howe and the British army in Philadelphia, for a few moments, and return to the adventures of Captain Hewson. When the British landed at the head of Elk River, he had to fly from the vicinity of Philadelphia into the state of New Jersey with his goods and family. Some of the tories, as the King's friends were then all called, gave the enemy a description of Hewson's character, of his being such a zealous advocate of the republican cause; when the British sent a party of the refugees out of Philadelphia, who soon destroyed all his works; and hearing that he was an Englishman, who but recently had emigrated from London in 1773, it so excited the choler of some of the zealous advocates of the arbitrary measures of the British government against the colonies, that an English gentleman of Philadelphia, through the medium of the public papers of the city, offered a reward of one hundred guineas for Captain Hewson, whether dead or alive; which excited the vigilance of the prowling parties of the refugees, in their nightly excursions through the state of New Jersey, in search of plunder, and at the same time to keep a sharp look-out after Mr. Hewson, in order to obtain the reward of a hundred guineas. After this, Captain Hewson removed to a ferry house on Rancocus creek, kept by one William Wallace, about five miles from the city of Burlington. Having removed his family and goods, as he thought, beyond the reach of these nightly prowling refugees, Captain Hewson with three more militia officers of New Jersey, headed a number of Jersey volunteers in a plan of defensive operation, in order, if possible, to prevent Sir William Howe and his officers from being supplied by the tories of the state of New Jersey with fresh provisions, and the other delicacies of the season: and dividing themselves into four companies of fifty men each, they took different routes through the state, for many miles above and below the city; in order to check the Jersey tories in supplying the enemy in Philadelphia, and also to watch the manœuvres of the plundering parties of refugees who nightly went up and down the Delaware, with their gun boats and armed barges, to receive provisions from the disaffected farmers of Jersey, who with their loaded

wagons met them at their different places of appointment on the shore of the river, the refugees with their boats, in order to convey the same to the British army in the city. During the months of February and part of March, 1778, Captain Hewson and his three brother officers made many prisoners of the refugees and seized large quantities of the Jersey tories' produce they were trying to convey to the British army in Philadelphia.

About the 20th of March, 1778, a Jersey look-out officer, by the name of Aaron Smallwood, being informed that some barges filled with refugees were seen on the Delaware, between the mouths of Penshawken and Cooper's creek, Lieutenant Smallwood took with him about a dozen men, in order to watch their manœuvres. About eight o'clock in the evening of the same day, as he was marching in Indian file a few paces ahead of his men with his sword in his hand, through a piece of thick woods, he met a party of those plundering refugees advancing from the boats through the country, whom he hailed, who comes there: when they instantly answered him by the discharge of about a dozen of muskets, and Lieutenant Smallwood being at the head of his men, received the whole of their destructive fire; when he fell to the ground, and all his men fled unhurt, as they could tell neither the number nor strength of the enemy: and as the life still remained in him, he asked the refugees to be so kind as to lay him out of the road, lest the country wagons might run over him; when one Casady and another refugee who had been brought up in his father's family, after their parents were deceased, took him up and laid him on the edge of the woods by the road-side; and then their whole party retreated to their gun boats; being sensible that their firing would alarm some of the Jersey militia. So they left him weltering in his blood, and fled to their barges. Smallwood's men being re-enforced by some of the Jersey militia, soon returned. But by this time the enemy had all regained their barges: his men having obtained a vehicle with straw, they conveyed him to the house of his brother-in-law, Captain John Hewson, whose wife was the eldest sister of Lieutenant Smallwood.

Upon the examination of his person, it was found that both his thigh bones were broken by musket balls; one in two places: and his body full of wounds from buck shot. He lay about six hours in great agony from the number of his wounds, and exhorted his brother-in-law not to give up the cause of his country, but to remember he had spilt his blood in the defence of the same, these being his last words; and in a few minutes after, he expired. Lieutenant Smallwood was out at Canada in the early part of the revolutionary war, and with Major General Montgomery, when he fell at the walls of Quebec, on the 31st of December, 1775. After the decease of his brother-in-law, Captain Hewson was stirred up afresh to keep the refugees out of the Jerseys. So that, he acted in conjunction with his three brother militia officers; who were daily more or less on the scout after them. Shortly after this they obtained information, about the last of March, 1778, that a large body of refugees and sailors had left the city for the Jerseys, by crossing the Delaware at Cooper's ferry, and gone by

the way of a village, called Haddonfield. Captain Hewson and his three brother officers mustered all the militia and volunteers they could persuade to accompany them, which were to the number of about two hundred men, and went in pursuit of the enemy. But some of the Jersey tories, by way of condolence to their refugee brethren, gave the plundering party timely notice that a strong body of militia and volunteers were in pursuit of them, when the enemy retreated with all possible precipitation back to the city, where the militia got sight of them on the road between Haddonfield and Cooper's ferry, but could not come up with them before they reached the ferry, where the British kept a train of artillery, with a regiment of infantry, and some light-horse; and seeing the militia in pursuit of the refugees and sailors, they drew themselves up on a rising ground that lies opposite a causeway that leads to the bridge over Cooper's Creek, and there waited the coming up of the militia; but as soon as they saw them, they halted. To retreat back by the way of Haddonfield, they saw would be very dangerous, as the light-horse would be instantly on their rear. So they had no other way left them for their escape, but by suddenly turning to the right, and retreating over Cooper's Creek bridge, which leads to Burlington by the way of the old road. But providentially their escape lay over a long causeway that was guarded on each side, by thick rows of large willow trees; through which the militia pursued their way with all possible speed towards the bridge, under a heavy fire from the musketry and artillery of the British; and not more than from four to five hundred yards distance. But in consequence of the rising ground the enemy occupied, and they giving their small arms and artillery a little too much elevation, this, together with the smoke of their ordnance, and the thick foliage of the willow trees, prevented the enemy from distinctly seeing them, in order to take sure aim at the flying militia; so that their grape shot, and musket balls, did no other execution than cutting the branches, and destroying the foliage of the willow trees, and whistling through the air, passing over the heads of the retreating militia. But when they came to the foot of Cooper's Creek bridge, they discovered that the English had unplanked the same, and only left a few planks, laid lengthwise over the beams of the bridge. However, when Captain Hewson and another of his brother officers, who were at the head of the militia, saw the exposed condition of themselves and their brethren in arms, they hastened to the foot of the bridge with their pistols in their hands, and took a position on each side of the planks, and commanded the troops to walk over the same in Indian file, and the first man that offered to make a rush and throw the rest into disorder, they would shoot him on the spot. So by the resolute and determined stand of the officers were the lives of themselves and about two hundred persons saved in the very jaws of death and destruction, under a special Providence in their case.

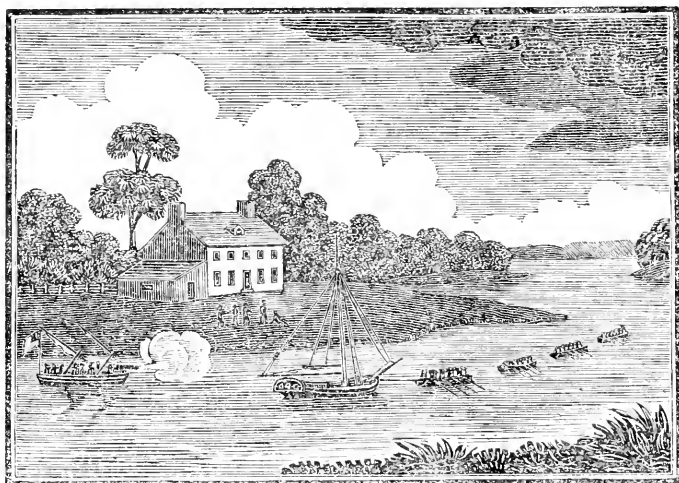
The other two officers, who brought up the rear of the troops, had the precaution, as they passed the bridge, to throw off the plank into the tide water, which soon drifted them out of the enemy's reach. But why it was that the British did not leave the eminence on which

they were collected, being about a thousand in number, and pursue the militia over the causeway, can be accounted for on no other principle than their supposing they were nearly all destroyed on the causeway. But when they saw them on the other side of Cooper's Creek, it was too late to pursue them. Taking all the circumstances of the case into view, perhaps there never was a more brilliant escape by the militia and volunteers of Jersey, while the British had possession of Philadelphia. Why this little occurrence has not been made public before, we can only account for in the language of King Solomon: "There was a little city, and few men within it; and there came a great king against it, and besieged it, and built great bulwarks against it. Now there was found in it a poor wise man, and he by his wisdom delivered the city; yet no man remembered that same poor man." Eccles. ix. 14, 15. We think we cannot find any occurrence that more appositely applies to the entire silence of all our historical scribes, who have noticed the various little incidents of the revolutionary war, than the foregoing sententious remarks of the king of Israel.

Shortly after this escape of the Jersey militia at Cooper's Creek bridge, Captain Hewson made up his mind to remove to a greater distance from the enemy. He hired a vessel, having sent a number of packages of French and German goods into Jersey. After the landing of the British army at the head of Elk River, he had them deposited in some of the barns of his republican friends; when he had them all collected and put on board this vessel, with all his household goods, such as the bedding and clothing of his family. Being all in readiness to start up the Delaware the next morning, his three brother militia officers came in the afternoon of the same day to see him off, and keep watch through the fore part of the night, apprehensive the tories in the neighbourhood might, by some means, convey information to the British in the city. They kept watch until past three o'clock in the morning; and concluding all danger for that night was past, they lay down in the bar room of the ferry-house to take an hour's rest, before starting next morning. They had not lain more than half an hour, when they were roused from their slumber, by a loud command given to surround the house, and not let one of the rebels escape. Captain Hewson being in the second story of the ferry-house, seized his sword, pistols, and carabine, and stood at the head of the stairs to oppose them, and defend himself to the last extremity. The other three officers opened the door of the ferry-house and quietly gave themselves up, and then came to the foot of the stairs, and called with a loud voice to Hewson for God's sake, not to make any resistance; for if he fired, and killed, or wounded any of the refugees, they all would be immediately put to death; therefore, in consequence of the foregoing considerations, he gave himself up, when the refugees rushed up the stairs, and went through every room in the house, looking, as they said, for more rebels; and when they could find no more, they took Hewson and his three brother officers on board their gun boats, and proceeded to Philadelphia with all precipitation with their four gun boats towing the vessel Capt. Hewson's

goods were in, out of Rancocus Creek into the Delaware; which was only two miles from the ferry where they were taken prisoners. Just as they got to the mouth of the creek, and were entering the river, the sun rose, April 9, 1778.

About half a mile above the mouth of Rancocus creek, one of the American row galleys fired a few thirty-two pound shot at them, but did not venture to advance any nearer the gun boats, seeing them so full of men.



The ebb tide soon wafted the refugees out of the reach of the balls from the row galley, when the refugees and sailors went singing down the stream of the Delaware with their prize, in full expectation of obtaining the reward of a hundred guineas for Captain Hewson's head; but as the old saying has it, "'tis not all gold that glitters," just so in this case. For as Sir Henry Clinton had succeeded Sir William Howe in the command of the royal army in Philadelphia, and Howe had been taught by six months' martial experience, that his location in the chief city of Pennsylvania was not quite as solid as the rock of Gibraltar, he left the city, and went to England. So that the gentleman who had offered the reward of a hundred guineas for Hewson had followed after Sir William Howe to the land of legitimate bondage, in consequence of his violent opposition to the cause of the independence of the United States. So the poor plundering refugees and sailors, lost their reward of prize money for Captain Hewson's head. As soon as the prisoners were landed in the city, they were taken to the prison in Walnut Street. And as the small pox was in the same, and many of the prisoners disabled by it, and Captain Hewson not knowing that he ever had the infection, Mrs. Hewson having followed her husband to the city, after he was taken prisoner, waited in person on Sir Henry Clinton; and represented his case with so much female grace and etiquette, that she obtained from the British commander an order for his parole, and

hired a room in a boarding house in Walnut Street, and procured a physician to inoculate him, and he being so well prepared by his physician and good nursing, had the infection very lightly.

About the first of June, 1778, Sir Henry Clinton ordered all his prisoners off to New York, when Captain Hewson and his fellow officers with all the rest of the prisoners, were shipped on board his transports, and sent round to the same under convoy of his ships of war. Sir Henry heard a small voice, which the zephyrs from off old Ocean softly whispered in his martial ear, that a French fleet was soon expected on the American coast, with a number of troops on board. Then the British commander in chief viewed it most prudent to depart from Philadelphia as speedily as possible: and, having sent all his fleet round to their strong hold at New York, Sir Henry Clinton evacuated the capital of Pennsylvania; lest a small share of Burgoyne's misfortune should overtake him also. When Washington became apprized of Clinton's intention of abandoning Philadelphia, he called a council of war of his officers, to consider the expediency of inviting a general engagement, and, although he could not bring into the field more than about twelve thousand effective men, still Washington thought the honour of his country's armies, and the interesting cause of the national salvation of this young republic, made it advisable to risk a general battle. But several of his generals thought otherwise. Sir Henry Clinton, in consequence of special instructions from his royal master, left Philadelphia as suddenly and silently as possible, by marching his army out of the lower end of the city, and crossed the Delaware from a ferry at Greenwich Point. The progress of the British army through the State of New Jersey was necessarily very slow, in consequence of an enormous quantity of heavy baggage, and in case of any emergency, or being opposed in his route by Washington, or meeting with any difficulty in obtaining supplies for his army, he took a month's provisions for about sixteen or eighteen thousand men with him, with such an army and train of baggage, as almost resembled a suite of fifty thousand men, and covered almost as great an extent of ground: but as Washington did not altogether yield to his council of war, he was fully determined to try the edge of his sword with that of Sir Henry Clinton, before he reached the city of New York. But the British general, contrary to the expectation of the American general, when he arrived at Mount Holly, shaped his course through Monmouth, instead of keeping to the left, as Washington supposed, toward the Raritan river, which still farther led Washington to suppose, that Clinton's chief object was to draw him into an engagement in that champaign country, and there, by a rapid change of motion, to pursue his route to New Brunswick. But Clinton most probably had chosen that route, because he thought it very possible that General Gates might form a junction with Washington at the Raritan River, and thus cut off his retreat to New York; so that the American General was for two or three days somewhat perplexed in his martial mind, at the dark manœuvres of the British commander. But the moment that Washington discovered that

Clinton meant to pursue his course to the seacoast, in order that his shipping might arrive at New York, he crossed over the Jerseys with his army as fast as possible, so as not to let him escape without measuring the length of each other's swords. At day light on the morning of the 28th of June, 1778, Clinton ordered General Knyphausen to move off from Monmouth court house, with the provisions and heavy baggage of the British army, while Clinton maintained his position in the vicinity of Monmouth court house, until about eight o'clock A. M., when Washington being at the head of the continental army, moved on, and a general action was soon brought on between the British and American armies, which lasted nearly the whole of that day, and would have proved decisive, had it not been for the defection of General Lee, who had been some time a prisoner with the British at New York, where it was supposed the officers of the British army had disaffected his mind to the cause of a republican government, and made Lee the present of a handsome gold snuff-box, set with kingly diamonds, filled with gold dust, in order to obscure his American vision. Lee ordered a cowardly retreat of that part of the American army under his command; but Washington coming up at the moment, ordered Lee under arrest, which treacherous conduct of Lee prevented the Americans from a most decided victory over the royal army. This took place, as before observed, on the 28th of June, 1778, on one of the hottest days of that summer, and many of the soldiers of both armies fell dead upon the field of battle, in consequence of the excessive heat of the day. Some of the wives of the American troops kept supplying the army with water, to the honour of their character and republican zeal in the cause of the freedom of their country, like the Spartan ladies of old times. Passing over a number of incidents and occurrences of that memorable day, the British army at last gave way, and retired behind a defile, and before any disposition could be made by Washington to renew the attack, night came on, and both armies rested from the contest of that hot day.

No very great advantage was gained by either of the belligerent armies, by this hard-fought battle; nor was the loss very great on either side: the British left on the field nearly three hundred men, the Americans somewhat less. Washington with his men lay all night upon their arms; expecting Sir Henry Clinton to renew the attack next morning; but the British general, disappointed him by moving his whole army at midnight. Washington thought he might very justly claim the victory of the day, the weather being extremely hot, and the American army not in a condition to pursue the royal army, over a hot and deep sand, which lay in some part of the way between Monmouth court house, and that part of the seashore of New Jersey, where the British fleet lay in waiting to receive Clinton and his army on board. The British general continued his route without farther molestation to the seashore, and the royal shipping kindly conveyed him and his army to New York. Washington, after refreshing himself and his wearied troops, and providing as far as was in his power, for the relief and comfort of the sick, and wounded,

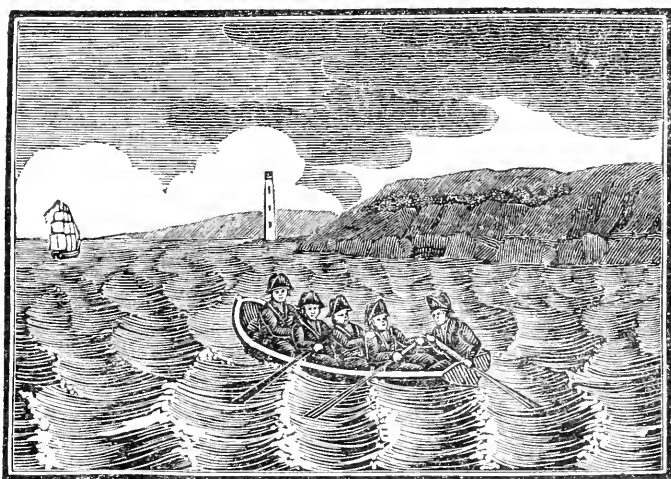
and then moved at his leisure towards the Hudson river to the strong hold at West Point.

Captain Hewson and his brother officers, after they were taken to the Provo prison, in New York, in a few days obtained their paroles to a boarding-house at Flatbush on Long Island, and after they had been boarding for several weeks, some of the envious Tories became jealous of their easy condition, and laid information against them to the commanding officer on that station, that they saw them in a boat trying to make their escape, when the officer sent them to the Provo prison at New York. After a hearing before the Provo officer in New York, and their informers could prove nothing against them, only that they saw them a little distance from the shore of the island in a small vessel a fishing, the commanding officer of the Provo sent them back to their boarding-house on the island, without renewing their paroles; when they all instantly saw that according to the rules and articles of war in use among belligerent nations of modern times, that their former paroles had become null and void, (like the dark mass of wild matter, before the Eternal Spirit said, "Let there be light, and there was light,") by the oversight of the commanding officer of the day, at the Provo in New York. So that if they could by any means get off the island and make their escape, they could do it now without a breach of military honour. After this they watched every opportunity that the island presented to their view, in order to make their escape from the house of bondage; and as they often walked out on Sundays to different places on the island within the limits of their paroles, they examined some of the inlets and small creeks of the island, that lay opposite the strand on which Sandy Hook Light House is built, and also to find some kind of a water vehicle, to convey them by night to the Jersey shore: when they discovered one of those small craft, used by the islanders, in taking the elams and oysters out of their creeks and bays about the island, called a canoe. Captain Hewson and his four brother officers that boarded at the same house, cast their vision on one of the canoes which lay upon one of those small inlets, when the next thing was to procure some kind of instruments to propel the canoe through the water to the Jersey shore, a distance of about twelve miles, so as to strike the strand about three miles to the south of the light-house, towards the sea, at the point they marked to descend upon, when one of the officers by the military name of Captain Hogdon, a master shipwright, obtained a few tools from the German host at the house they billeted at, and made about four or five paddles, and after conveying some of their clothes to the vicinity of the canoe, they hid them among the bushes, near their small watery vehicle; and thus having their expedition all ready for starting, they immediately retired to their beds, and lay till about ten o'clock in the evening; and then as secretly as possible left the house. Having put their clothes on board their canoe, they started in this small vessel over a rough sea of about twelve miles wide.

Captain Hogdon, the master shipwright, being the most acquainted with the management of a small craft in rough water, was appointed

as the steersman of the canoe, while three of the other officers were appointed to handle the paddles in order to propel the canoe through the water, and the fifth officer, who was the least acquainted with boats and water travelling, sat in the bottom of the canoe, in order to bale out the water, as they often shipped some from the spray of the sea, while they were crossing from Long Island to the strand of Sandy Hook: and it required no small skill in Captain Hogdon to keep a continual look-out, when a large wave of the sea was coming, to cause the canoe to head the same. Just about day they made the strand, on which the main light house of the harbour of the city of New York is located, and taking it for the fast land of the Jersey shore, they landed; and after walking about a quarter of a mile over the strand, they saw that there was water between them and the fast land of the Jersey shore, and as they had not physical strength sufficient to take their heavy canoe over the strand, to the water which lay between them and the Jersey shore, they were all at a stand to know what to do; as a body of British troops were always stationed at the light house, to protect the same, which was not three miles from them: when Captain Hogdon called out to Captain Hewson not to "give up the ship of liberty. I know you are a good swimmer: come on then, let us make another effort for our lives and the cause of freedom." But two of the poor fellows could not swim; these two hid themselves among the bushes on the strand; when the other three that could swim bade them adieu, with a promise that if the Supreme Being should spare their lives to reach the Jersey shore, they would obtain a boat and bring them off to the land of liberty. The three that could swim went over to the other side of the strand next the Jersey shore, where the dividing water did not appear to them to be more than two or three hundred yards over, and commenced swimming for nearly a quarter of an hour, but seemed to gain nothing on the fast land, so that the Jersey shore appeared no nearer then when they started: which inauspicious phenomena was caused by the ebb and tide of a small river that passed into York Bay, on the inner side of the strand, which separates what is called Sandy Hook from the main land on the Jersey shore. When Captain Hogdon discovered that the ebb tide was sweeping into the bay, he cried to Hewson and the other officer, "Come on, my brave men; place your hands on your boards and breathe a minute, and let us make one more struggle for our lives, our liberty, and our families." After swimming about a hundred yards, Captain Hogdon let down his feet and cried out, "Bottom, my good fellows;" and in a few minutes they were all safe on the Jersey shore: Captain Hewson being so much exhausted of his strength, that he wished to lay down on the shore to rest for a few minutes; but Captain Hogdon told him if he went to sleep on the shore, he would wake no more in this world. So after he had roused him from the lethargy that was fast insidiously creeping on him, they went up from the shore about half a mile to a farm house, in which dwelt a warm friend to the cause of his country, who kindly received them and sent his boat with two of his hands, to bring off the two brother officers they had left on the

strand at Sandy Hook, with the remainder of their clothes. After they had breakfasted, he had his wagon geared up, and sent them several miles on their road, for fear some of the tories in the neighbourhood might send word to the enemy at the light house, (which was not above four or five miles distant from his farm house,) when they all arrived safe at Philadelphia.



Admiral Lord Howe had scarcely left the Delaware Bay with the British fleet, and the transports with the prisoners on board, when Count D'Estaing, the French admiral, with a much superior force, appeared off the coast of Virginia, and in a few days after came to the mouth of the Delaware Bay. The French admiral's object was to have surprised the British fleet at Philadelphia. Had not his voyage been greatly prolonged in consequence of head winds, and bad weather, he could hardly have failed in accomplishing his object; for had the French admiral arrived about ten days earlier, the enemy's fleet would have been taken. So that in consequence of General Washington being re-enforced with some thousands of French troops, from on board Count D'Estaing's fleet, he would very likely have taken or destroyed a great part of Sir Henry Clinton's army before it reached New York. But the God of nations saw that the time had not yet come to put a final end to the war; as his servant Peter observes, "One day is with the Lord as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day." After this the French admiral sailed for New York, and on the 11th of July, 1778, commenced the blockade of the British fleet in that harbour. But the British being soon re-enforced, the French Admiral raised the blockade.

Sir Henry Clinton, after his flight from Philadelphia, on the 18th of June, 1778, experienced no very great predilection to return to Pennsylvania, in order to spend his royal master's money, and

sacrifice the lives of his army in that state. Sir Henry turned his military genius to the South, especially through the states of Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia; so that in order to give the greater success to his royal master's cause in that section of the revolted colonies, he gave the command of the South to Lord Cornwallis. Through the years 1779 and 1780, the seat of the war lay mostly in Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia. During this period of the war, there were many hard-fought battles, on both sides, by the British and Americans. But we return to the consecutive progress of the war, after the surrender of Burgoyne's army on the plains of Saratoga, on the 17th of October, 1777. Very little had been done in the North, or Middle States, either to increase the fame, or advance the glory of the arduous struggle in laying the corner stone of the civil and religious freedom of the colonies.

Burgoyne's expedition was commenced under the highest hopes, which were still more inflated by the most flattering circumstances of the final success that would attend its early operations. It terminated on the plains of Saratoga most gloriously in favour of the American arms, and at the same time produced the most inexpressible mortification and disappointment to the British government, in consequence of the loss of an army of ten thousand veteran and experienced troops, under an able and enterprising commander, well equipped and amply provided, with all necessary munitions of war; while at the same time this renowned officer of the royal army was only opposed by one of the rebel generals with a much inferior force of new continental regulars, and some militia of the surrounding country, which, for the time being, inspired the mind of the British sovereign with the highest expectation of the full success of the royal arms, against the infant struggle of the Americans for their just rights: which they were led conscientiously to believe, the Supreme Ruler of mankind was shortly about, in his overruling and all-wise providence, to bless them with as a people; and finally through them as an encouraging example to all nations, in the fear of the Most High, to look for a time when a benign and gracious Providence, should kindly grant both civil and religious liberty, to be the inalienable privilege of the human family from the rising to the setting sun. But to return to our little history of the revolutionary war. The government of this most puissant maritime nation viewed itself as fully justified in indulging the expectation, that such an army, commanded by such a leader, would most assuredly march through a country mostly destitute of fortresses, and in every other military point of view very feebly defended: at the same time indulging the pleasing hope that the British arms under the generalship of Burgoyne would finally triumph over Washington and his few ships of war with their thirteen stars, and striped bunting at their mast-heads, and the end of the rebellion would soon be accomplished, without the least difficulty. This result was most confidently expected by all the decided friends of monarchy in the British empire. They hoped that the revolted colonies of North America would soon be coerced into humble submission at the

feet of the prince on the British throne. But, alas! this formidable array of military prowess, with all the hopes depending on the same, were annihilated in a few months, by a dark cloud which the overruling providence of the God of nations spread over the British army; which also entirely obscured the military sun of Burgoyne's glory, and caused all his fame to set in darkness for ever. How often is it the case that the greatest, and apparently the wisest of men perish, neglecting the caution of holy writ: "Let not the wise man glory in his wisdom, neither let the mighty man glory in his might; let not the rich man glory in his riches." How appositely may this be applied to Burgoyne's case, as well as thousands of others in this probationary world.

On the 17th of October, 1777, the remains of General Burgoyne's army, amounting to nearly six thousand men, surrendered to General Gates. This was one of the most important events of the war, and at the same time it gave the first serious shock to the assumption of British power over the colonies in North America. It was not so much the capture or destruction of ten thousand of the royal army, that gave such importance to this victory, as this loss to the British army might very easily be supplied by that powerful empire; but it was the civil and moral influence which this victory gave on the side of justice, in behalf of this ardent struggle for the heaven-born rights of all the nations of the earth; and seems most intimately associated with the promise of the Supreme Being to Father Abraham: "In thy seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed." We most confidently believe that the doctrine of civil and religious liberty that rose on a dark and enslaved world, in the days of George Washington, shall, by the promise and providence of the same just and righteous Being, in the latter days, fill the whole earth with his glory; and although, when compared to the nations and governments of the rest of the earth, as our great Teacher, in one of his allegories, or parables, justly observes, it was like a grain of mustard seed, which he remarks is the smallest of all seeds, yet as in the land of ancient Israel, where it grows to such magnitude, that the fowls and birds of different colour and plumage can lodge in the branches thereof: just so, in a moral sense, shall this little seed be the germinating cause of the final emancipation of all the nations of the earth that sprung up on the American soil in the days of George Washington, under the special protection of the Supreme Being; which shall finally extend its branches over our enslaved world, until birds and fowls of every wing and colour shall be able to lodge under its shade, or rest on its branches. Or by dropping the figure, all the families of the earth of every tribe, colour and language, shall finally enjoy those blessings that our beloved father Washington, and the rest of our fathers, fought, and many of them bled for, in the war of the revolution, that commenced in 1775, and ended in 1783.

This victory over Burgoyne greatly revived the drooping crest of the young republic, and at the same time inspired them with fresh confidence in the moral justice of their cause in the sight of Heaven;

and also in the sight of some of the nations of the European world. But this single victory had at the same time a special influence abroad, and was scarcely less important in Europe than in America; as it decided the policy of the French court to espouse the cause of the colonies of North America, which the court of France could not be induced to do by all the strong arguments made use of by Dr. Franklin before them. But when, in the language of holy writ, the King of France and his court saw that the Americans were not only talkers about liberty, but doers of the work of freedom, it finally induced his most Christian Majesty, with his court, to openly acknowledge the claims of the colonies to the national right of an independent republic: and that the yankees (as their enemies were pleased to call them,) possessed sufficient firmness and ability to maintain their character as an infant republic, which they had assumed before the world. The King, and court of France not only openly acknowledged the independence of the United States of North America, but agreed also to become a party in the war, so that immediately after the conclusion of a treaty with the American commissioners, they were presented to his most Christian Majesty. Doctor Benjamin Franklin was accredited as minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the court of France. The news of the treaty with France filled the friends of liberty with joy, and at the same time nerved the arm of the warrior. As La Fayette was the first who received the news, he also assumed the pleasure of being the bearer of so interesting intelligence to the commander in chief, who immediately gave orders for the army to be assembled in brigades, and the treaty with France to be publicly read to the troops, and also, that prayers and thanksgivings be offered up to the Supreme Being before the army, who "turneth the hearts of the kings of the earth as the rivers in the south." This solemn ceremony was followed by a general discharge of cannon through the camp, and was accompanied with every other demonstration of joy. At a given signal, the whole army cried out, "Long live the king of France." Soon after this, in 1778, General La Fayette proceeded, by the advice of the commander in chief, to the city of Albany, on the North River, in the State of New York, where a force was ordered, and confidently expected to have been collected by congress; (so that the defalcation of the enterprise neither rested on the commander in chief, nor yet on General La Fayette,) but when General La Fayette arrived at Albany, he found neither troops, provisions, nor any other of the necessary munitions of war had been collected at that place, to carry into execution the contemplated enterprise against Canada. The plan of operation, as fixed by congress, was to proceed from Albany with a suitable force, pass the lakes on the ice, and seize on Montreal and St. John's. So that through the law of imperious necessity, the war at that time against Canada was abandoned.

But notwithstanding the failure of the enterprise against Canada, still the alliance with France produced a most favourable impulse: so that the expected co-operation of the French nation in the behalf

of the young republic, restored, in a great measure, the patriotism of those who were only lukewarm in the cause of the independence of the colonies, and a general state of activity was excited in the recruiting service, which was displayed more or less throughout the thirteen United States; while at the same time the zeal of many individuals led to the most honourable exertions to provide both ways and means for the clothing and provisioning the army. A large fund was raised in Philadelphia by subscription, in order to encourage the recruiting service; and also to reward such as might distinguish themselves by their exertions to fill up the ranks of the republican army, by enlisting men during the war: and a society was formed, and a subscription set on foot in Philadelphia, which produced nearly two hundred thousand pounds sterling. The ladies of the city greatly exerted themselves on this national occasion, and were not far behind the gentlemen of Philadelphia, in their zeal and patriotism for the cause of their country's deliverance from arbitrary bondage. But not only so, the ladies of Philadelphia formed a number of small contributing societies for raising money, (not to consume it on the corrupt passions of our fallen nature,) but for the defence of their country against an enemy, who, in order to stimulate a foreign and mercenary soldiery to acts of the greatest violence against the chastity of human nature, gave to their troops the flowing banners of bounty and beauty. But all their dark and hellish schemes were in vain. The bright Spartan example of the ladies of old times was more or less followed by females throughout the United States. Those of the different towns in the state of Pennsylvania alone, soon forwarded a hundred and fifty thousand dollars, towards sustaining and supporting the army, and let it be recorded to the zeal and patriotism, and moral and civic virtues of the American ladies in the days that tried men's souls, not merely to obtain an office under government, but in order to obtain personal liberty for themselves and their country. So that many of the females of the revolutionary war contributed their jewels and other valuable superfluities, in order to supply the wants and add to the comfort of the newly raised troops, who were going to fight for their protection and the liberties of their country.

The reader will be so kind as to indulge us for a moment, in order to notice the zeal which St. Paul says is always, in a good cause, highly commendable, both in the sight of the Supreme Being, angels, and men, namely, with respect to the Marquis La Fayette. In a resolution of congress, on his return to the United States from France, on the 16th of May, 1780, it was

“Resolved, that Congress do consider the return to the United States of the Marquis La Fayette, to resume his command in the army, as a fresh proof of the distinguished zeal and unshaken attachment, which have justly recommended him to the public confidence and applause, and that they receive with pleasure a tender of farther services from so gallant and meritorious an officer.”

The military operations of America had been of little moment

during the absence of La Fayette. But the events in Europe at the same time, had the most important influence in behalf of the American cause. Not only France, but Spain had acknowledged the independence of the United States, so that both these powers united in a declaration of war against the British empire.

As there are always a few clouds that more or less overcast the most brilliant prospects in human affairs, both in public as well as private occurrences, in order to give a kind of counterpoise to nations as well as to persons, by placing an equilibrium in the scale of all earthly prosperity, so these bright omens in behalf of the United States, at the first cursory view of the case, might appear highly beneficial to the prosperity of the American cause, which had for some time been diffusing a spirit of joy throughout the Union. Still, as we have said, there was a kind of counterpoise in the too great expectations from the warlike powers of France and Spain, their new allies, with their puissant fleets. So that by placing too great confidence in their operations at sea, it might act unfavourably, not only on the people at large, but also on the activity and spirit of Congress, as in some measure came to pass, when some of them were almost ready to say, like an ancient king in the presence of one of Israel's prophets, "Surely the bitterness of death is past." So, when viewing with much confidence the co-operation of our new allies, we begin to sing, the bitterness or burden of the war is almost past. Both congress and the people were ready to indulge the pleasing thought, that the war with France and Spain would so entirely engross and occupy the forces of Britain, both by land and sea, that she would be obliged to abandon her project of coercing her revolted colonies into submission. This mistaken view of the case led Washington to endeavour to convince Congress of the fallacy of this opinion, and that the naval superiority of Britain over France and Spain would render the war with them of less consequence to the British government, than was at first supposed: so that this event, instead of causing her to relax, would be more likely to induce her to redouble her exertions, and call forth all her energies to the farther prosecution of the war against America; and that it was the wisdom of our national policy, as well as safety to ourselves, to prepare for carrying on the war on a broader scale than had yet been done. About this time General Arnold, in September, 1780, made an arrangement with Sir Henry Clinton at New York, through the special agency of Major Andre, to deliver into the hand of the British commander in chief at New York, the strong hold and fortress at West Point, for which the arch traitor was to receive a most royal, princely reward, of ten thousand guineas, and a brigadier general's commission for life. Arnold, like a military shark, seized the bait. But Sir Henry Clinton lost the whale, or the fortress of West Point, by the overruling providence of the God of nations, through the pure republican fidelity and love of country of three militia men, who refused Major Andre's purse of gold. The dark designs of Arnold were discovered by the papers found in Major Andre's boot in Ar-

nold's handwriting; which when the traitor became informed of, he fled with all possible speed on board the Vulture ship of war, which conveyed him safe to the British commander in New York, without the valuable prize of West Point. Arnold had been one of the primary satellites, that for four years had been revolving round the bright morning star of the American independence: so that we are justified in borrowing the language of one of the ancient bards of the children of Israel, and exclaim, "How art thou fallen from heaven, O Lucifer, son of the morning!"—how art thou fallen from the heaven of thy once republican glory, to rise no more out of the slough of thy traitorship. After this, Sir Henry Clinton sent Arnold into Connecticut, where the traitor having for some time distinguished himself by predatory incursions through Connecticut, marked in the wake he left behind him, plunder, robbery, and blood, with every other species of desolation, burning villages, towns, and private houses.

After the traitor had committed a vast number of depredations in the state of Connecticut, he returned to New York about the last of 1780, when his new master sent him to the state of Virginia, on a similar predatory excursion, and, after committing a number of devastations, worthy only the character of a traitor, at Richmond, Smithfield, and many other places, he at last established himself at Portsmouth in Virginia, so that by this time, namely, in the spring of 1781, Virginia was almost overrun by being invaded by Lord Cornwallis, with General Phillips, and their newly adopted brother Arnold, whose united forces were greatly superior to that of General La Fayette, whom General Washington had sent into Virginia, in order to defend the state as much as was in his power against the depredations of the British army, that now amounted to nearly nine thousand royal troops. At the same time all the American forces that La Fayette could avail himself of, from all the appearances of things in the state of Virginia, were about three thousand: so that the state would be speedily overrun by these three great generals and their potent armies, and soon be entirely conquered; an event which would have been attended with the most serious consequences, as the conquest of Virginia would have probably terminated all resistance in the Southern states. General La Fayette was fully sensible of the difficulty and responsibility of his command and character as a young soldier of the republic, as well as his own critical situation; and at the same time he had under his command only about a thousand continentals, and about two thousand Virginia militia, and sixty dragoons. General Phillips died soon after he left Richmond: his detachment of British troops were united with those under Lord Cornwallis, which led his lordship to experience in his mind the fullest assurance of success; so that he did not in the least disguise his utter contempt for his young French adversary, when Cornwallis in a letter to a friend confidently observed, "The boy cannot long escape me."

General La Fayette was sensible, that with only a disposable force of three thousand men, he could do no more than keep in his lord-

ship's rear and watch his movements. Shortly after this, General La Fayette moved from Richmond to Chickahominy, where he hoped to form a junction with General Wayne, whom the commander in chief had sent from the North to re-enforce the army in Virginia. No sooner had Cornwallis become apprized of the same, than he strained every nerve in order to prevent this junction of La Fayette with Wayne. Cornwallis pursued him with the greatest rapidity, till at last he found the boy, as he was pleased to name him, or the young French fox had become so wary, that his English steel traps could not catch him. As it respected military tactics, the boy was rather an overmatch for his lordship; so that he found himself foiled in all his attempts to catch the beardless youth. After General La Fayette had succeeded in uniting his forces with those under General Wayne at Raccoon Ford, without any loss of his troops, Cornwallis endeavoured by hasty movements to throw himself between the American army and their magazines, with a view to cut off the communication with them and the army. But in order to prevent this La Fayette opened an old disused road, so that by a forced march the beardless French boy passed the British army to the great astonishment of the British general; and also secured a strong position between his troops and the magazines at Albemarle court house. After having failed in all his martial plans to catch La Fayette, his lordship returned to Richmond, and from thence to Williamsburg, whither he was followed by the Marquis.

About this time Cornwallis received orders from Sir Henry Clinton to send him all his disposable forces to New York, as he was rather apprehensive that an attack was designed by the combined forces of the Americans and French against that city. But Cornwallis about this time was so closely watched by General La Fayette, that he did not altogether comply with the requisition of Sir Henry Clinton, for fear the boy's beard might by this time have grown a little longer, as in the case of Samson in the prison-house of the Philistines: so that in process of time he might become his most troublesome enemy. After this his lordship made several attempts to deceive La Fayette, by one of his martial stratagems in order to draw him into an engagement. As he knew that La Fayette would attack his rear guard, when the main body of his army were passing the Ford to the island of Jamestown Cornwallis, accordingly made such a disposition of his troops, as was calculated to make the young French fox suppose that the principal part of his army had crossed the Ford, where he had placed his British steel trap in perfect order, by sharpening the teeth with his warlike experience, in order to give new energies to the springs of his military mind. Cornwallis detained his troops in their present position, and expected by this martial manœuvre, that General La Fayette, like a young military shark, would take the bait, and then attack him, and so bring on a general action between the two armies; but like the young miss with a pail of new milk on her head, going to market to sell it, in order to buy a handsome silk dress for the wedding day, being so over pleased at the idea of marriage, which she thought was the consummation of

human felicity in this world, the young lady gave a small inclination of her head, and spilt her pail of milk; and her fine wedding dress was lost for ever. The moral of the story may be very appositely applied to Lord Cornwallis's case. But martial characters and honorary titles, do not always produce the wisest statesmen, nor the most consummate generals.

General Wayne, who had been detached by General La Fayette, in order to reconnoitre the enemy's position, supposing that the rear-guard of the British army only remained, in consequence of some slight skirmishing with a few small bodies of the enemy's troops, soon found himself engaged with the whole of the British line. But as General La Fayette had himself proceeded in another direction, in order to reconnoitre the enemy, he soon discovered his lordship's stratagem, and immediately ordered General Wayne to retreat, and Cornwallis, fearing at the same time lest La Fayette was in his turn laying a trap, or forming an ambuscade to entrap him, did not pursue the American forces under La Fayette and Wayne. Thus, by the circumspection and caution of La Fayette, nearly all the martial schemes and artful traps of Lord Cornwallis were defeated; and the troops under General Wayne rescued from the most imminent danger. Here follows General La Fayette's commendation of the military talents of General Wayne, in an engagement with a large body of the British under Lord Cornwallis; in the following words. "The gallantry of General Wayne, and the detachment under his command, was fully acknowledged in the general orders issued on the 8th of July, 1781. The General is happy to acknowledge the spirit of the detachment under General Wayne, in their engagement with the whole of the British line, of which he was an eye witness. He requests General Wayne and the officers and men under his command, to accept his best thanks. The bravery and destructive fire of the riflemen rendered him the most essential service, and the fire of the light infantry checked the enemy's progress round our right flank. The general was much pleased with the conduct of Captain Savage, of the artillery, and is satisfied that nothing but the loss of horses occasioned that of the two field pieces. The zeal of Colonel Mercer's corps is fully expressed in the number of horses he had killed."

Soon after this engagement, the traitor Arnold, hearing that a French fleet was on the American coast, and perceiving that Lord Cornwallis might not be able for any great length of time to retain the possession of the State of Virginia, viewed it as most advisable to take his passage to London, in order to see the court of St. James, and to kiss his royal majesty's hand, and also to keep himself out of the way of his old master; lest, if he were caught, Washington might give him a few minutes' employment either to spin or stretch a small ball of rope yarn under a cross beam. Arnold went to the royal city, to enjoy the sublime pleasure of a traitor's conscience to the end of his days.

In the spring of 1781, a combined attack had been conceived against the city of New York, so that immediately on the arrival of the

French fleet, the plan was spread before a council of war (at Hartford and Weathersfield in Connecticut,) of both land and navy officers, namely, Generals Washington, La Fayette and Count de Rochambeau, with a number of both French and American navy and land officers. But after spending some time on this contemplated attack on the British fleet and army at New York, the object was wisely given up, and the combined armies agreed to direct their united forces both by sea and land against the British army, under Lord Cornwallis in Virginia, and still hold out the idea of an attack on New York. This was so managed as to blindfold Sir Henry Clinton as long as they possibly could, in order to prevent him from re-enforcing Lord Cornwallis in Virginia.

On the 30th of August, 1781, at Chester, on their march to the South, Washington and Rochambeau received the agreeable intelligence of the arrival of Admiral De Grasse in the Chesapeake, with a squadron of twenty-four ships of the line, from which was immediately disembarked a few thousand French troops, under the command of the Marquis de St. Simon, who soon formed a junction with the American army under General La Fayette. Lord Cornwallis was at this time encamped at Yorktown, in the State of Virginia, North America, where his lordship had collected all his remaining forces. He was followed by the beardless youth, as his lordship was pleased to name him, in one of his letters, to Williamsburg. And although La Fayette was still unable to engage the enemy with three thousand troops, yet he pursued him by hanging in his rear wherever he went; just as Cornwallis did poor Washington, in the dark and cloudy days of the war, through the State of New Jersey, in the fall and winter of 1776. We still remember the old adage, that "turn about is fair play," which was literally fulfilled in Cornwallis's case. But the arrival of a French squadron with a re-enforcement of a few more thousand troops, filled the heart of La Fayette with joy, and inspired him with new hopes of a glorious campaign. On the arrival of Washington and Count de Rochambeau, they went on board Count de Grasse's flag-ship, in order to determine on future operations, which was soon followed by the movement of the combined army on Yorktown and Gloucester. At the same time, the fleet moved up to the mouth of James River, they having just been re-enforced by eight ships of the line, under the command of Count de Barras, from Rhode Island.

Thus the siege of Yorktown was commenced, which reflected such brilliant light, under a special providence, of the righteous Arbiter of all the nations of the earth, and also terminated in one of the most glorious revolutions in the history of the human race, since the creation of the world.

Cornwallis became somewhat alarmed at the activity and despatch of the besiegers. On the 11th of September, 1781, he opened all his batteries on the assailants, in order to stop their progress. Cornwallis's fire from two redoubts was at the first very annoying both to the French and American troops. But Washington perceiving this, was fully determined to carry those annoying redoubts by storm,

but, in order to excite emulation in both armies, and avoid all cause of jealousy, the attack of one of the redoubts was committed to the French, under Baron de Viominel, and that of the other redoubt to a detachment of Americans, under the command of General La Fayette, who led them in person to the assault. This attack was made with such spirit and vigour, that the assailants, without firing a single gun, forced their way over the abattis and palisades into the redoubt, and made the party, consisting of sixty men under Major Campbell, prisoners, with the loss to the enemy of nine killed and thirty-two wounded. The detachment had been reminded of the massacre by the British, of the American garrison at Fort Griswold, in New London; but La Fayette, Hamilton and Laurens possessed too great a share of republican humanity for them to imitate such deeds of savage barbarity, as to take away the lives of men who begged for quarters, even by way of retaliation.

The assault on the other redoubt by the French was equally successful, but not without much greater loss on the part of the French. The British in this redoubt were more numerous, and their defence consequently more persevering. The French lost about one hundred in killed and wounded; about one half of the English escaped, and the rest fell into the hands of the French.

The coolness and martial gallantry displayed by both parties greatly excited the applause of the commander in chief, who expressed, both to La Fayette and Viominel, the high sense he entertained of their valorous conduct, and desired them to convey his acknowledgments to their respective detachments. "In General Washington's orders, he reflects with the highest degree of pleasure on the confidence which the troops of the French and Americans have in each other. Assured of mutual support, he is convinced there is no danger which they will not cheerfully encounter, nor any difficulty which they will not bravely overcome," as true friends of the liberty of the human race. We are fully justified in the sight of the Supreme Governor of the world, in expressing our condolence and republican sympathies, with the perplexities and onerous anxiety of his lordship's mind, in his being placed in such a military dilemma; so that the only soldier-like resort left to his lordship, was an attempt to escape with himself and army, by passing in the darkness of the night over to Gloucester Point. But in this he was equally unsuccessful, in consequence of a great storm which frustrated his escape. His lordship at last perceiving that even the very elements conspired against him, was very reluctantly obliged to yield to a destiny which neither the prowess of the British army, nor his martial skill were any longer able to control. On the 19th of October, 1781, just four years from the surrender of Burgoyne, on the plains of Saratoga, in the State of New York, the British army, consisting of more than seven thousand men, commanded by Lord Cornwallis, surrendered to the allied forces of France and America. Such was the fate of an army, whose warlike career had long been successful, proud and triumphant, and which had spread terror and devastation over a vast extent of country; and at one period of the war, had nearly con-

quered all the Southern states, and whose military path was only traced by ruin, desolation and blood.

With humble deference to this wonderful enlightened age in which we live, we present a few of our civic and moral reflections, on the influence which the surrender of Cornwallis and his army at Yorktown, in the state of Virginia, in October, 1781, had on the future policy of the king and parliament of the British empire.

Although the surrender of the British army at Yorktown did not cause the British government immediately to acknowledge the unconditional independence of the thirteen colonies of North America, yet it immediately spread a lowering cloud over the British arms in the young states, which, in a great measure, blighted all the hopes of that arrogant nation of ever being able by the prowess of her army and navy to cut down the sacred tree of either civil or religious liberty, which the illustrious Washington with his primary satellite, General La Fayette, and all the rest of the brilliant galaxy of bright stars, that shone through the republic, contributed to plant. Thousands of them became civic martyrs on the altar of their country's freedom; and at the same time, their blood so very wonderfully saturated the American soil, that the land, in consequence of this republican manure, became so arable, and the harvest of this sublime doctrine of temporal salvation to all mankind, so profusely and abundantly spread before the eye of the world, that the trees of both civil and religious liberty would shortly be seen springing up in all the nations of our enslaved world.

But to return to our brief history of the capture of Lord Cornwallis, which gave the king and parliament of Great Britain a little time for serious reflection on the subject. After taking a calm view of what it had already cost the nation, namely, some hundreds of millions sterling, with the sacrifice of many thousands of the flower of the royal army, and at the same time had most enormously increased her national debt, the entire subjugation of the revolted colonies appeared at a greater distance, than when the first blood of her sons was spilt on Bunker Hill, and other places near the town of Boston, in 1775. And, although the British monarch and many of both houses of his parliament, at first experienced a great degree of reluctance, and felt much mortified to have to yield to the dictates of sound policy, and national wisdom; yet after George the Third had been, by a vast number of his most respectable subjects, and several of the members of both houses of the British parliament, humbly petitioned, to be most benignly and graciously pleased to grant the colonies their national independence, some kind angel, or national prompter from the Fountain of true wisdom, at last whispered in his kingly ear, as Gamaliel did into the ears of the scribes, and Pharisees, and the High Priest of the Jews, "Take heed, ye men of Israel," namely, ye kings and rulers of the earth, what ye intend to do as touching this young Republic of America; for if the work of the revolution of the colonies be from the King of kings and Lord of lords, not all the powers of earth and hell can overthrow it. But if it be the work of wicked and artful men, it will

soon find its common level among the princes of the earth, and like the waters of fountains, rivers, and lakes, in the course of a few years return to its own sea, from whence it originally came, or this new doctrine of the civil and religious freedom of mankind will, ere long, disembody into the great sea of tyrannical rule and despotic power. Therefore, let all the great princes, and despotic rulers of the earth, take special heed to themselves, what they intend to do as touching the sacred trees and temple of liberty; which, we truly believe, are of God's right hand planting.

But notwithstanding the uneasy impression which the capture of Lord Cornwallis had at first made for a few months on the government of the great empire, this serious conviction of the case seemed in a small degree to wear off; so that the court of St. James did not appear to be over anxious in ratifying the treaty of peace, although the preliminaries thereof had been entered into the preceding year. La Fayette, after his return to France, in 1781, when he took a short tour through some of the states of Europe, hearing during his absence from France that the treaty had not yet been ratified by the court of St. James, manifested a considerable anxiety to have the treaty of peace between Great Britain, France, and America ratified; as he had become in a small degree apprehensive that the court of St. James wished to back out, as she began to mourn over the loss, (like Rachel) of her children because they are not, or in plain English, she felt mortified at the loss of her thirteen colonies in North America. And as it appeared by omens of her present policy that she did not intend to ratify the treaty, La Fayette, before his return to France, wrote to the French court to have a sufficient force both by sea and land, ready for him to sail to America, early in the spring of 1784. When he arrived at Cadiz, he found that the king had previously sent orders to Count D'Estaing to hold himself in readiness to proceed with his fleet and armament, on the arrival of General La Fayette, to America. But the court of St. James, being apprized of this expedition prepared by France for the United States, viewed it in the light of her national interest, and ratified the treaty of peace with the three nations, which, of course, caused the expedition to be abandoned.

The treaty being ratified, General La Fayette communicated the first intelligence of this desired event to the Congress of the new Republic of the United States, in a letter dated from Cadiz, February 5th, 1783.

The great object of the war being obtained, and the freedom and independence of the United States of North America fully acknowledged by Spain, France, and England, on the 4th of August, 1784, General La Fayette revisited the United States; when those who had been his compatriots and associates in arms, in the great and glorious cause of laying the corner stone of the temple of true liberty, so as to be seen by all the families of the earth, (like the promise of the Almighty to father Abraham, "In thy seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed,") with the beloved Washington, were very anxious of embracing General La Fayette, on that soil now no longer

marked with their blood, toils, sufferings and privations, as the theatre of their arduous struggle for the liberty of the human race, and their final triumph over all their enemies. General La Fayette was a person, who, under Providence next to General Washington, America owes a debt of national gratitude. To use the language of afflicted Job, America ought unfeignedly to exclaim, "O that our words as a (nation) were now written! oh that they were printed in a book! That they were graven with an iron pen, and laid in the rock" of our national republic for ever! Job xix. 23, 24.

Having with our little history arrived at the end of the revolutionary war, we must say in the words of the great Apostle Paul; Time would fail us to tell of all the valorous acts, deeds, and sufferings of all the brilliant characters in the American revolution.

After the close of the war, from the year 1783 to 1787 inclusive, it became obvious to every forecasting and reflecting mind, as well as every well informed citizen of the republic, that in order to sustain its character with national honour and dignity before the kings, princes, and all the rest of the governments of a watchful and jealous world, they should carefully guard the doctrine of the emancipation of the human race, from the tyranny of all the oppressors of the children of men. The young colonies in America had in a considerable degree elicited the admiration of the States of Europe, in consequence of their bravery and firmness during their war with Great Britain. But some of them still entertained fears, that thirteen states, under different forms of government, would not be likely to long continue in peace, or act in union with each other, so as to sustain their national republican dignity of character before the rest of the world, unless some systematic form of government over the whole of the thirteen states would be adopted. Some new mode, form, or system of government, which would both defend and embrace the diversified interests of all the states, was indispensably necessary, or else all the toils and sufferings of the magnanimous Washington, and his illustrious associates in this wonderful revolution, (as Paul most clearly and logically reasons on the glorious doctrine of the resurrection of Christ from the dead, if not true, all his travel, labours, privations, sufferings, and preachings would be in vain,) so we say that all the labour, toils and sufferings of our fathers would have been in vain, and lost for ever, in the plans and schemes of vicious, ambitious, and designing men, and the sacred temple of the apparent liberty of the world, would have soon decayed and fallen into ruins, like those of Greece, and Rome, and all the other republics, that have made their appearance for a few days or years, sparkling like the tail of a comet, which suddenly disappear and leave the civil and moral condition of mankind in almost total darkness, as it respects true freedom and national liberty, had it not been for a united system of government over the whole of the states. The present crisis called for all the skill, and legislative wisdom of the wisest men in the states of the republic, in order that they might devise a plan and frame a form of government suited to the condition of each state. After askance glancing their eye over all the laws,

constitutions and governments of ancient republics, which the faithful pen of the historian has handed down to the present age, and finding them all so exceedingly defective in giving any durability to a free and popular government, the great difficulty in the case that presented itself to the mind of Washington and all the true friends of the freedom of the republic, was how to secure the local rights, interests, and independence of each separate state, and at the same time frame a general government over the whole, as an indissoluble band in order to bind the whole together, while at the same time it should not diminish aught from the local privileges and independence of each separate state. This being a new disposition in laying the foundation of a popular government, it demanded a few years' serious, as well as sapient deliberation; and the calling into requisition the highest mental talents from all the States of the republic in order to frame such a new form of government, and give it stability, before all the nations and families of the earth.

Somewhere about the year 1788, our illustrious father, Washington, at the call of his country, left the retirement of his rural hermitage, on the banks of the Potomac, in order to be one of the chief elders to take an official part in the greatest political Sanhedrim that ever convened together since the creation of the world. The grand object of this national convention, was to frame a national palladium, to gird with strength and wisdom a new system of republican government. Washington and the rest of the delegation from the several states of the republic, met, calmly to deliberate on the future destinies of the infant republic; in order to perpetuate to the latest generations, those blessings that Washington with the rest of the delegation from the states, were led to use their best arguments of civil and moral suasion in order to influence this national council to preserve unsullied the purity of the Declaration of Independence; and keep out of this new and free constitution they were about framing, all those vain distinctions of patrician, and other foolish and vain orders of society which an abundance of riches tempts the fallen nature of man to crave after, especially in these modern days; such appellations as earls, dukes, and lords, spiritual and temporal. When Washington, and his coadjutors had framed our happy and glorious constitution, they placed the same on a new altar, that is, on the inalienable rights of the free citizens of this new Republic, well secured from the unholy fire of the pugnacious passions of all the demagogues on the earth: namely, on an American pedestal, which the sovereignty of the citizens of the United States of North America had erected.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

A Declaration by the Representatives of the United States of North America, in Congress assembled on the 4th of July, 1776, in the hall of the State house of Pennsylvania, in the city of Philadelphia.

SPECIFICATION I.

“When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature, and of nature’s God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind, requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

SPECIFICATION II.

“We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such forms, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly, all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves, by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long

train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

SPECIFICATION III.

“He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

SPECIFICATION IV.

“He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation, till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

SPECIFICATION V.

“He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature; a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

SPECIFICATION VI.

“He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

SPECIFICATION VII.

“He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

SPECIFICATION VIII.

“He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the

people at large, for their exercise; the state remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

SPECIFICATION IX.

“He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

SPECIFICATION X.

“He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

SPECIFICATION XI.

“He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

SPECIFICATION XII.

“He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers, to harass our people, and to eat out their substance.

SPECIFICATION XIII.

“He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

SPECIFICATION XIV.

“He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

SPECIFICATION XV.

“He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitutions, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation.

“For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

“For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states:

SPECIFICATION XVI.

“For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

SPECIFICATION XVII.

“For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

SPECIFICATION XVIII.

“For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

SPECIFICATION XIX.

“For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences:

SPECIFICATION XX.

“For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighbouring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

SPECIFICATION XXI.

“For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments:

SPECIFICATION XXII.

“For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

SPECIFICATION XXIII.

“He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

SPECIFICATION XXIV.

“He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

SPECIFICATION XXV.

“He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

SPECIFICATION XXVI.

“He has constrained our fellow citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

SPECIFICATION XXVII.

“He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

SPECIFICATION XXVIII.

“In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

SPECIFICATION XXIX.

“Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity; and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connexions and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war; in peace, friends.

SPECIFICATION XXX.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE and INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that

all political connexion between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honour.

Massachusetts.—John Hancock, Samuel Adams, John Adams, Robert Treat Pain, Elbridge Gerry.

New Hampshire.—Josiah Bartlett, William Whipple, Matthew Thornton, James Smith.

Rhode Island.—Stephen Hopkins, William Ellery.

Connecticut.—Roger Sherman, Samuel Huntington, William Williams, Oliver Wolcott.

New York.—William Floyd, Philip Livingston, Francis Lewis, Lewis Morris.

New Jersey.—Richard Stockton, John Witherspoon, Francis Hopkinson, John Hart, Abraham Clark.

Pennsylvania.—Robert Morris, Benjamin Rush, Benjamin Franklin, John Morton, George Clymer, George Taylor, James Wilson, George Ross.

Delaware.—Cæsar Rodney, George Read, Thomas M^cKean.

Maryland.—Samuel Chase, William Paca, Thomas Stone, Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

Virginia.—George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Harrison, Thomas Nelson, jr. Francis Lightfoot Lee, Carter Braxton.

North Carolina.—William Hooper, Joseph Hewes, John Penn.

South Carolina.—Edward Rutledge, Thomas Heyward jr. Thomas Lynch, jr. Arthur Middleton.

Georgia.—Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, George Walton.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution of the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECT. I.—All legislative powers herein granted, shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives.

SECT. II.—1. The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year, by the people of the several states; and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of the state in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct.

The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative: and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three; Massachusetts, eight; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, one; Connecticut, five; New York, six; New Jersey, four; Pennsylvania, eight; Delaware, one; Maryland, six; Virginia, ten; North Carolina, five; South Carolina, five; and Georgia, three.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECT. III.—1. The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled, in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided, as equally as may be, into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year; so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

4. The vice-president of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

5. The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president pro tempore, in the absence of the vice-president, or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United States.

6. The senate shall have the sole power to try all im-

peachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the president of the United States is tried, the chief-justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend farther than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honour, trust, or profit, under the United States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

SECT. IV.—1. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

2. The congress shall assemble at least once in every year; and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECT. V.—1. Each house shall be judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as each house may provide.

2. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

3. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SECT. VI.—1. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest, during their attend-

ance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SECT. VII.—1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. Every bill, which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the president of the United States: if he approves, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary, (except on a question of adjournment,) shall be presented to the president of the United States; and, before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECT. VIII.—The congress shall have power—

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises; to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence

and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States:

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States:

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes:

4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the United States:

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures:

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States:

7. To establish post offices and post roads:

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries:

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court: To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations:

10. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water:

11. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years:

12. To provide and maintain a navy:

13. To make rules for the government and regulations of land and naval forces:

14. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions:

15. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such parts of them as may be employed in the service of the United States; reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia, according to the discipline prescribed by congress:

16. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of the government of the United States and to exercise like authority over all places

purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings;—And,

17. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper, for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SECT. IX.—1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight; but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder, or ex post facto law, shall be passed.

4. No capitation, or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state. No preference shall be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SECT. X.—1. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money, emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

2. No state shall, without the consent of congress, lay

any impost or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the nett produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress. No state shall, without the consent of congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECT. I.—1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each state shall appoint, in such a manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

3. [Annulled. See Amendments, Art. 12.]

4. The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President; and the congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President; and such officer shall

act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive, within that period, any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

8. Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation :

9. "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SECT. II.—1. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion in writing of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper, in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SECT. III.—He shall from time to time give to the congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them; and in case

of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SECT. IV.—The president, vice-president, and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECT. I.—The Judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECT. II.—1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states, between a state and citizens of another state, between citizens of different states, between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations, as the congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed.

SECT. III.—1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECT. I.—Full faith and credit shall be given, in each state, to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state: and the congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECT. II.—1. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

2. A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labour in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labour; but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due.

SECT. III.—1. New states may be admitted by the congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state, nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the congress.

2. The congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

SECT. IV.—The United States shall guaranty to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the legislature, or of the executive, (when the legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution; or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments; which, in either case, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress: provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall, in any manner, affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

ARTICLE VI.

1. All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States, under this constitution, as under the confederation.

2. This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby; any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this constitution: but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

GEO. WASHINGTON, *President*.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary*.



AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

ART. I.—Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ART. II.—A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ART. III.—No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ART. IV.—The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ART. V.—No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject, for the same offence, to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ART. VI.—In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall

have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favour; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ART. VII.—In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ART. VIII.—Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ART. IX.—The enumeration in the constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ART. X.—The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

ART. XI.—The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ART. XII.—1. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name, in their ballots, the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice-president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate; the president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted: the person having the greatest number of votes for president shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding

three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote: a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice president shall act as president, as in the case of the death, or other constitutional debility, of the president.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the senate shall choose the vice-president: a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

ART. XIII.—If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honour, or shall, without the consent of congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

ACCOUNT
OF THE
GRAND FEDERAL PROCESSION,
PHILADELPHIA, JULY 4, 1788.

TO WHICH IS ADDED

MR. WILSON'S ORATION.

ON Friday, the fourth day of July, 1788, the citizens of Philadelphia celebrated the Declaration of Independence made by the thirteen United States of North America, on the fourth of July, 1776, and the establishment of the constitution, or frame of government, proposed by the late general convention, and now solemnly adopted and ratified by ten of those States.

The rising sun was saluted with a full peal from Christ Church steeple, and a discharge of cannon from the ship *Rising Sun*, commanded by Captain Philip Brown, anchored off Market Street, and superbly decorated with the flags of various nations. Ten vessels, in honour of the ten States of the Union, were dressed and arranged through the whole length of the harbour, each bearing a broad white flag at the masthead, inscribed with the names of the States respectively in broad gold letters in the following order:—New Hampshire opposite to the Northern Liberties; Massachusetts to Vine St.; Connecticut to Race St.; New Jersey to Arch St.; Pennsylvania to Market St.; Delaware to Chestnut St.; Maryland to Walnut St.; Virginia to Spruce St.; South Carolina to Pine St.; and Georgia to South St. The ships at the wharves were also dressed on the occasion, and as a brisk wind prevailed through the

whole day, the flags and pendants were kept in full display, and exhibited a most pleasing and animating prospect.

According to orders issued the day before, the several parts which were to compose the grand procession, began to assemble at eight o'clock in the morning, at the intersection of South and Third streets.

Nine gentlemen, distinguished by white plumes in their hats, and furnished with speaking trumpets, were superintendents of the procession, namely, General Mifflin, General Stewart, Colonel Proctor, Colonel Gurney, Colonel Will, Colonel Marsh, Major Moore, Major Lenox, and Mr. Peter Brown. The different companies of military, trades and professions had previously met at different places in the city of their own appointment, where they were separately formed by their officers and conductors, and marched in order with their respective flags, devices, and machines, to the place of general rendezvous. As these companies arrived in succession, the superintendents disposed of them in the neighbouring streets in such manner as that they might easily fall into the stations they were to occupy in forming the general procession, as they should be successively called upon. By this means, the most perfect order and regularity were effectually preserved.

After a strict review of the streets of the city, it had been determined that the line of march should be as follows: to commence at the intersection of South and Third Streets, thence along Third to Callowhill Street; thence up Callowhill to Fourth Street; thence along Fourth to Market Street, and thence to Union Green, in front of Bush Hill, William Hamilton, Esq., having kindly offered the spacious lawn before his house at Bush Hill for the purposes of the day. The street commissioners had, the evening before, gone through the line of march, and directed the pavements to be swept, the trees to be lopped, and all obstacles to be removed.

About half after nine o'clock, the grand procession began to move; of which the following is as correct a detail as could be procured:

No. 1.

Twelve axe-men, dressed in white frocks, with black girdles round their waists, and ornamented caps, headed by Major Philip Pancake.

No. 2.

The first city troop of light dragoons, commanded by Captain Miles.

No. 3.

INDEPENDENCE.

John Nixon, Esq., on horseback, bearing the staff and cap of liberty; under the cap, a silk flag with the words, "fourth of July, 1776," in large gold letters.

No. 4.

Four pieces of artillery, with a detachment from the train commanded by captains Morrel and Fisher.

No. 5.

FRENCH ALLIANCE.

Thomas Fitzsimmons, Esq., on horseback, carrying a flag of white silk, having three fleurs-de-lys and thirteen stars in union over the words "sixth of February, 1778," in gold letters. The horse he rode belonged formerly to Count Rochambeau.

No. 6.

Corps of light infantry, commanded by Captain A. G. Claypoole, with the standard of the first regiment.

No. 7.

DEFINITIVE TREATY OF PEACE.

George Clymer, Esq., on horseback, carrying a staff adorned with olive and laurel. The words "third of September, 1783," in gold letters pendent from the staff.

No. 8.

Colonel John Shee, on horseback, carrying a flag, blue field, with a laurel and an olive wreath over the words "Washington, the friend of his country," in silver letters; the staff adorned with olive and laurel.

No. 9.

The city troop of light dragoons, Captain William Bingham, commanded by Major W. Jackson.

No. 10.

Richard Bache, Esq., on horseback, as a herald, attended by a trumpet, proclaiming a new era; the words "new era," in gold letters, pendent from the herald's staff, and the following lines:

"Peace o'er our land her olive wand extends,
And white-rob'd innocence from heaven descends;
The crimes and frauds of anarchy shall fail,
Returning justice lifts again her scale."

No. 11.

CONVENTION OF THE STATES.

The Hon. Peter Muhlenberg, Esq., on horseback, with a blue flag; the words "seventeenth of September, 1787," in silver letters.

No. 12.

A band of music, performing a grand march, composed by Mr. Alexander Reinagle for the occasion.

No. 13.

THE CONSTITUTION.

The Hon Chief Justice M'Kean, the Hon. Judge Rush, and the Hon. Judge Atlee (in their robes of office,) in a lofty, ornamental car, in the form of a large eagle, drawn by six horses, bearing the constitution, framed, and fixed on a staff, crowned with the cap of liberty. The words, "the people," in gold letters, on the staff, immediately under the constitution. The car was made by George and William Hunter; the carriage painted light blue, twenty feet long, hind wheels eight feet, and the front six feet and a half in diameter; the body, fixed on springs, was thirteen feet high, in the shape of a bald eagle; from head to tail, thirteen feet long; the breast emblazoned with thirteen silver stars, in a sky-blue field, and underneath, thirteen stripes, alternately red and white. The dexter talon embraced an olive branch, the sinister grasped thirteen arrows.

No. 14.

Corps of light infantry, commanded by captain Heysham, with the standard of the third regiment.

No. 15.

Ten gentlemen, representing the states that have ratified the federal constitution; each bearing a flag with the

name of the state he represented, in gold letters, and walking arm in arm, emblematical of the Union, namely, No. 1. Duncan Ingraham, Esq., NEW HAMPSHIRE; 2. Jonathan Williams, Esq., MASSACHUSETTS; 3. Jared Ingersoll, Esq., CONNECTICUT; 4. Samuel Stockton, Esq., NEW JERSEY; 5. James Wilson, Esq., PENNSYLVANIA; 6. Col. Thomas Robinson, DELAWARE; 7. Hon. J. E. Howard, Esq., MARYLAND; 8. Col. Febiger, VIRGINIA; 9. W. Ward Burrows, Esq., SOUTH CAROLINA; 10. George Meade, Esq., GEORGIA.

No. 16.

Colonel William Williams, on horse-back, in armour, bearing on his left arm a shield, emblazoned with the arms of the United States.

No. 17.

The Montgomery troop of light-horse, commanded by Captain James Morris.

No. 18.

The consuls and representatives of foreign States in alliance with America, in an ornamented car, drawn by four horses. Captain Thomas Bell, with the flag of the United States of America. Barbe de Marbois, Esquire, vice consul of France. J. H. C. Heineken, Esquire, consul of the United Netherlands. Charles Hellstedt, Esquire, consul-general of Sweden. Charles W. Lecke, Esquire, carrying the flag of Prussia. Thomas Barclay, Esquire, carrying the flag of Morocco.

No. 19.

The Honourable Francis Hopkinson, Esquire, judge of admiralty, wearing in his hat a gold anchor pendent on a green riband, preceded by the register's clerk, carrying a green bag filled with rolls of parchment, and having the word admiralty in large letters on the front of the bag. James Read, Esquire, register, wearing a silver pen in his hat. Clement Biddle, Esquire, marshal, carrying a silver oar, adorned with green ribands.

No. 20.

The wardens of the port, and tonnage officer.

No. 21.

Collector of the customs, and naval officer.

No. 22.

Peter Baynton, Esquire, as a citizen, and colonel Isaac Melchor as an Indian chief, in a carriage, smoking the calumet of peace together. The Sachem magnificently dressed, according to the Indian custom; his head adorned with scarlet and white plumes; jewels of silver hanging from his nose and ears; ten strings of wampum round his neck; the broad belt of peace and brotherly love in his hand; and ornamented vest and other decorations suitable to the character.

No. 23.

The Berks county Troop, consisting of thirty dragoons, commanded by Captain Philip Strubing.

No. 24.

The new roof, or grand federal edifice, on a carriage drawn by ten white horses, the dome supported by thirteen Corinthian columns, raised on pedestals proper to that order; the frieze decorated with thirteen stars; ten of the columns complete, and three left unfinished: on the pedestals of the columns were inscribed, in ornamented ciphers, the initials of the thirteen American States. On the top of the dome, a handsome cupola, surmounted by a figure of Plenty, bearing her cornucopia, and other emblems of her character. The dimensions of this building were as follow: ten feet in diameter, eleven feet to the top of the cornice, the dome four feet high, the cupola five feet high, the figure of Plenty, three feet six inches; the carriage on which it was mounted, three feet high; the whole thirty-six feet in height. Round the pedestal of the edifice were these words:—"In union the fabric stands firm." This elegant building was begun and finished in the short space of four days, by Mr. William Williams & Co. The grand edifice was followed by architects and house carpenters, in number four hundred and fifty, carrying insignia of the trade, and preceded by Messrs. Benjamin Loxley, Gunning Bedford, Thomas Nevel, Levi Budd, Joseph Ogilby and William Roberts, displaying designs in architecture, &c. Mr. George Engles bore the house

carpenters' standard—the company's arms properly emblazoned on a white field—motto, “justice and benevolence.” To this corps, the saw-makers and file-cutters attached themselves, headed by Messrs. John Harper and William Cook, and carrying a flag, with a hand and saw-mill saw, gilt on a pink field. On the floor of the grand edifice, were placed ten chairs, for the accommodation of ten gentlemen, namely, Messrs. Hillary Baker, George Latimer, John Wharton, John Nesbit, Samuel Morris, John Brown, Tench Francis, Joseph Anthony, John Chaloner, and Benjamin Fuller. These gentlemen sat as representatives of the citizens at large, to whom the federal constitution was committed previous to the ratification. When the grand edifice arrived safe at Union Green, these gentlemen gave up their seats to the representatives of the states, enumerated above in article 15th, who entered the temple, and hung their flags on the Corinthian columns to which they respectively belonged. In the evening, the grand edifice, with the ten states now in union, was brought back in great triumph, and with loud huzzas, to the State House, in Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

No. 25.

The Pennsylvania Society of Cincinnatus, and militia officers.

No. 26.

Corps of light infantry, commanded by Captain Rose, with the standard of the fifth regiment.

No. 27.

The Agricultural Society, headed by their president, Samuel Powel, Esq. A flag borne by Major Samuel Hodgdon, on a buff-coloured ground in an oval compartment. Industry represented by a ploughman, driving a plough drawn by oxen, followed at a small distance by the goddess of Plenty, bearing a cornucopia in her left and a sickle in her right hand; in the back ground, a view of an American farm—motto, “venerate the plough.”

No. 28.

Farmers, headed by Richard Peters, Richard Willing, Samuel Meredith, Isaac Warner, George Gray, William Peltz, — Burkhardt, and Charles Willing. Two ploughs,

the one drawn by four oxen, and directed by Richard Willing, Esq., in a farmer's dress, Mr. Charles Willing, in the character of a plough-boy, driving the oxen; the other drawn by two horses, and directed by Mr. Burkhart, followed by a sower, sowing seed, farmers, millers, &c.

No. 29.

The Manufacturing Society, with the spinning and carding machines, looms, &c., Mr. Gallaudet bearing a flag, the device of which was a bee-hive, with bees issuing from it, standing in the beams of a rising sun; the field of the flag blue, and the motto "in its rays we shall feel new vigour," written in golden characters. Robert Hare, Esq., managers of the society, subscribers to the society, committee for managing the manufacturing fund, subscribers to the manufacturing fund. The carriage of the manufacturers is in length thirty feet, in breadth thirteen feet, and the same height, neatly covered with white cotton of their manufacture, and was drawn by ten large bay horses; on this carriage was placed the carding machine, worked by two persons, and carding cotton at the rate of fifty pounds weight per day; next a spinning machine of eighty spindles, worked by a woman (a native of and instructed in this city) drawing cotton suitable for fine jeans or federal rib; on the right of the stage was next placed a lace loom, a workman weaving a rich scarlet and white livery lace; on the left, a man weaving jean on a large loom, with a fly shuttle. Behind the looms, was fixed the apparatus of Captain John Hewson (who first introduced the calico printing into the then British colonies of North America, in the year 1773,) printing muslins of an elegant chintz pattern, and Mr. William Lang (from London) designing and cutting prints for shawls and other chintz figures; on the right were seated Mrs. Hewson and her four daughters, pencilling a piece of neat sprigged chintz, (three of the then young ladies are still living, and the eldest is the publisher of this work.) Captain Hewson, wife and four daughters; all dressed in cotton of their own manufacture; on the back part of the carriage, on a lofty staff, was displayed the calico printers' flag; in the centre, thirteen stars in a blue field, and thirteen red stripes in a white field; round the edges of the flag were printed thirty-seven different prints of various colours (one of them a very ele-

gant bed, furniture chintz of six colours) as specimens of printing done at Philadelphia. Motto, "May the union government protect the manufactures of America."

Then followed the weavers' flag, a rampant lion in a green field, holding a shuttle in his dexter paw. Motto, "May government protect us." Behind the flag walked the weavers of the factory, accompanied by other citizens of the same trade, in number about one hundred; the cotton card makers annexed themselves to this society.

No. 30.

Corps of light infantry, commanded by Captain Robinson, with the standard of the sixth regiment.

No. 31.

THE MARINE SOCIETY.

Captain William Greenway, carrying a globe, supported by Captains Heysham and Alberson, with spy-glasses in their hands; ten captains, five abreast, with quadrants, representing the ten states that have joined the Union, namely, John Woods, John Ashmead, William Miller, Samuel Howel, John Souder, Robert Bethel, William Allen, William Tanner, Leeson Simons, and George Atkinson. Members of the society, six abreast, with trumpets, spy-glasses, charts, and sundry other implements of their profession, wearing badges in their hats, representing a ship:—eighty-nine in number.

No. 32.

THE FEDERAL SHIP UNION,

Mounting twenty guns, commanded by John Green, Esq., Messrs. S. Smith, W. Belcher and Mercer, lieutenants; four boys in uniform as midshipmen. The crew, including officers, consisted of twenty-five men. The ship Union is thirty-three feet in length, her width and depth in due proportion. Her bottom is the barge of the ship Alliance, and is the same barge which formerly belonged to the Serapis, and was taken in the memorable engagement of Captain Paul Jones, of the Bonne Homme Richard with the Serapis. The Union is a master-piece of elegant workmanship, perfectly proportioned and complete throughout; decorated with emblematical carving. And what is truly astonishing, she was begun and completed in less than four days, namely, begun at eleven o'clock on Monday

morning, the thirtieth of June, 1788, and on the field of rendezvous on Thursday evening following, fully prepared to join the grand procession. The workmanship and appearance of this beautiful object commanded universal admiration and applause, and did high honour to the artists of Philadelphia, who were concerned in her construction. She was mounted on a carriage made for the purpose, and drawn by ten horses. A sheet of canvass was tacked all round along the water line, and extending over a light frame, hung to the ground, so as entirely to conceal the wheels and machinery. This canvass was painted to represent the sea, so that nothing incongruous appeared to offend the eye. The ceremonies in setting sail, receiving the pilot on board, trimming her sails to the wind, according to the several courses of the line of march, throwing the lead, her arrival at Union Green, casting anchor, being hailed and welcomed with three cheers, and the captain forwarding his despatches to the president of the United States, &c., &c., were all performed with the strictest maritime propriety; but neither time nor space allotted for this account, will permit such a detail as would do justice to the conduct of Captain Green and his crew, and to the architects and the several workmen concerned in this beautiful feature in our grand procession. The ship was followed by pilots of the port, with their boat ("named the federal pilot,") under the command of Isaac Roach, who sheared along side the ship Union at the place appointed, and put Mr. Michael Dawson on board, as pilot, then took his station with his boat in the procession, and on her arrival, attended and took the pilot off again. Ship carpenters, headed by Messrs. Francis Grice and John Norris, with the draft of a ship on the stocks, and cases of instruments in their hands; a flag bearing a ship on the stocks carried by Manuel Eyres, Esq., supported by Messrs. Harrison, Rice, Brewster, and Humphreys; followed by mast makers, caulkers and workmen, to the amount of three hundred and thirty, all wearing a badge in their hats, representing a ship on the stocks, and a green sprig of white oak.

BOAT BUILDERS.

A frame representing a boat builder's shop, eighteen feet long, eight feet wide, and thirteen feet high, mounted on a carriage. On the top of the frame, the ship Union's barge,

elegantly finished, an ensign staff and flag, blue field, quartered with thirteen stripes, and bearing an axe and adze crossing each other. Motto, "By these we live." The barge ten feet long, manned with a coxswain and six little boys as bargemen, in a beautiful uniform of white, decorated with blue ribands. On the platform underneath, seven hands building a boat thirteen feet long, which was set up and nearly completed during the procession. (It will be manifest the number above mentioned has reference to the thirteen states of America, the twelve states represented in the late general convention, and the ten states now united under the new constitution.) The whole machine was contrived with great skill, and drawn by four bright bay horses, belonging to and under the conduct of Mr. Jacob Toy, of the Northern Liberties, followed by forty boat builders, headed by Messrs. Bowyer Brooks and Warwick Hale.

SAIL MAKERS.

A flag, carried by captain Joseph Rice, representing the inside view of a sail-loft, with masters and men at work: on the top thirteen stars; in the fly, five vessels,—Motto, "May commerce flourish, and industry be rewarded." Followed by a number of masters, journeymen and apprentices.

SHIP JOINERS.

Nicholas Young, conductor: his son carrying a cedar staff before him; Robert M'Mullen, master workman: William M'Mullen and Samuel Ormes, carrying the company's arms on a flag, namely, a binnacle and hen coop, crooked planes and other tools of that profession, proper; thirteen stripes and thirteen stars, ten in full splendour. Motto, "By these we support our families." Followed by twenty-five of the trade, wearing cedar branches in their hats.

ROPE MAKERS AND SHIP CHANDLERS.

The flag carried in front by Richard Tittermary; representing a rope-yard, with ten men spinning, and three standing idle, with their hemp around their waists; emblematical of the present situation of the thirteen states; with a motto, "May commerce flourish." Next in front, as leaders, were John Tittermary, sen., and George Goodwin, being the

oldest belonging to the calling; followed by the other gentlemen of the profession, with a piece of rope and hemp in their hands; and the journeymen and apprentices in the rear, with hemp around their waists, and their spinning clouts in their hands—about sixty in number.

MERCHANTS AND TRADERS.

Their standard was the flag of a merchant ship of the United States. In the union were ten illuminated stars, and three traced round in silver, but not yet illuminated. On one side of the flag, a ship, the *Pennsylvania*, with an inscription, "July 4th, 1788." On the reverse of the flag a globe, over which was inscribed, in a scroll, "*par tout le monde.*" The staff, on which the flag was displayed, terminated in a silver cone, on which was a ring suspending a mariner's compass. The standard was borne by Mr. Jonathan Nesbit, preceding the merchants and traders. Thomas Willing, Esq., Messrs. Charles Petit, John Wilcocks, John Ross, and Tench Coxe. The body of the merchants and traders. Next followed the clerks and apprentices of the merchants and traders, preceded by Mr. Saintonge, bearing a large ledger. Corps of light infantry, commanded by Captain Sproat, with the standard of the fourth regiment.

TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.

N. B. The order of the several trades, except house carpenters and those concerned in the construction and fitting out a ship, was determined by lot.

No. 33.

CORDWAINERS.

A carriage drawn by four horses, representing a cordwainer's shop, in which six men were actually at work; the shop hung round with shoes, boots, &c. Mr. Alexander Rutherford, conductor. Mr. Elisha Gordon, and Mr. Martin Beish, assistants, followed by a committee of nine, three abreast.

Mr. James Roney, Jun., standard bearer. The standard,—the cordwainers' arms, on a crimson field; above, the arms, CRISPIN, holding a laurel branch in his right hand, and a scroll of parchment in his left. Followed by about three hundred cordwainers, six a-breast, each wearing a white leathern apron, embellished with the company's arms richly painted.

No. 34.

COACH PAINTERS.

With a flag, ornamented with the insignia of the art, carried by Mr. John Young, followed by ten of the profession, carrying pallettes and pencils in their hands.

No. 35.

CABINET AND CHAIR MAKERS.

Mr. Jonathan Gostelow, carrying the scale and dividers; Mr. Jedediah Snowden, with the rules of architecture; four of the oldest masters; Mr. James Lee, attended by three masters, bearing the standard, or cabinet makers' arms, elegantly painted and gilt on a blue field, ornamented with thirteen stars, ten of which were gilt, the other three were unfinished; below the arms, two hands united. Motto, "By unity we support society." The masters, six a-breast, wearing linen aprons, and bucks' tails in their hats.

The work-shop, seventeen feet long, and fourteen feet high, by nine feet eight inches wide, on a carriage drawn by four horses. At each end of the shop ten stars. Two signs, inscribed, "federal cabinet and chair shop," one on each side. Mr. John Brown, with journeymen and apprentices at work in the shop. The shop followed by journeymen and apprentices six a-breast, all wearing linen aprons, and bucks' tails in their hats. The aprons were of American manufacture. One hundred in the train.

No. 36.

BRICK MAKERS,

Carrying a large flag of green silk, on which was represented a brick-yard, hands at work, a kiln burning. At a little distance, a federal city building. Motto, "It was found hard in Egypt;" "but this prospect makes it easy." Ten master brick-makers, headed by Mr. David Rose, sen., and followed by one hundred workmen in frocks and trowsers, with tools, &c.

No. 37.

HOUSE, SHIP, AND SIGN PAINTERS.

Arms, three shields argent on a field azure; crest, a hand holding a brush, proper; motto, "Virtue alone is true nobility." The stage was fourteen feet long by seven wide; on

it a mill for manufacturing colours, a glazing table, with a stone for grinding paint; a stage furnished with pots, sashes, tools, &c. The business on the stage, conducted by Messrs. Stride, Wells, Cowen, Deveter and M'Elwee. Flag borne by Mr. Fausburg, as oldest painter, supported by Messrs. Flin and Fullerton: the rest of the company marching six a-breast, with gilded brushes, diamonds, gold hammers, glazing knives, &c. sixty-eight in procession.

No. 38.

PORTERS.

Led by John Lawrence and George Green; on each side a porter, dressed with a silk sash, leading a horse and dray, with five barrels of superfine flour. The horse richly decorated with blue, white, and red ribands. The words "Federal flour," painted on the heads of the barrels; followed by John Jacobs and forty porters. A light blue silk standard borne by David Sparks, on which were exhibited ten stripes and thirteen stars, three of them clouded, the rest in full splendour: also a horse and dray with four barrels on the dray, and a porter loading a fifth. Motto, "May industry ever be encouraged." The standard followed by a number of men, and the rear closed by Andrew Dryer and Joseph Griswold. The officers all dressed with silk sashes, and officers and men wearing white aprons, tied on with blue silk ribands, and carrying in their hands whips ornamented with blue, and red, and white ribands. The five barrels of federal flour were, after the procession, delivered to the overseers, for the use of the poor.

No. 39.

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKERS.

The company's arms neatly painted on a silk flag. Motto, "time rules all things." Headed by Mr. John Wood, and followed by twenty-three members of the company.

No. 40.

FRINGE AND RIBAND WEAVERS.

Mr. John Williams, bearing a blue staff, capped with a gilt ball, across the staff ten wires, to which were suspended implements, and a great variety of specimens of the art. The fringe, lace and line shuttles were each filled with a quill of shute, to show that they were in employ;

the riband shuttle empty, to show that it is, as yet, unemployed. In the gilt ball was fixed a wire eighteen inches long, from which flowed a riband of ten stripes. Immediately below the cross wire, a paper inscribed with verses, composed by Mr. Williams on the occasion.

No. 41.

BRICK LAYERS,

Headed by Messrs. Nicholas Hicks, William Johnson and Jacob Graff, with their aprons on, and trowels in their hands—a flag with the following device: the bricklayers' arms; the federal city rising out of a forest, workmen building it, and the sun illuminating it. Motto, "both buildings and rulers are the works of our hands." The flag carried by Messrs. Charles Souder, William Mash and Joseph Wilds, with their aprons, and supported by Messrs. John Robbins, Peter Woglom, Thomas Mitchell, John Boyd, Burton Wallace, Michael Groves, John Souder, Edward M'Kaighen, Alexander M'Kinley; ten master bricklayers, with their aprons on, and their trowels and plumb-rules in their hands—followed by fifty-five masters and journeymen, in their aprons, and carrying trowels in their hands.

No. 42.

TAILORS,

Preceded by Messrs. Barker, Stille, Martin and Tatem, carrying a white flag, with the company's arms in gold, supported by two camels. Motto, "by union our strength increases." Followed by two hundred and fifty of the trade.

No. 43.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS, TURNERS, WINDSOR CHAIR, AND SPINNING WHEEL MAKERS,

Conducted by Captain John Cornish; Mr. John Stow bearing the standard, the turners' arms, with the addition of a spinning-wheel on one side, and a Windsor chair on the other. Motto, "by faith we obtain." Messrs. George Stow and Michael Fox carrying columns, representing the several branches of turning. Messrs. Anthony and Mason, with a group of musical instruments, followed by sixty persons dressed in green aprons.

No. 44.

CARVERS AND GILDERS.

The carvers and gilders exhibited an ornamental car, on a federal plan, being thirteen feet by ten on the floor, on which were erected thirteen pilasters, richly ornamented with carved work, the heads of ten gilt and labelled with the names of the several states arranged as they came into the federal union; the remaining three left partly finished; about three feet above the floor, a level rail united to the pilasters, denoting the equality of the subjects. In the centre a column, with a twining laurel running in a spiral form to the capping, which was ten feet high, on the top of which was placed a bust of General Washington, crowned with a wreath of laurel, and dressed in the American uniform, with the thirteen stars on a collar; the whole supported by ten tight stays, leading from the finished pilasters to the cap of the column, from whence hung three slack stays, leading to the unfinished pilasters; over the general's bust the American standard was displayed.

In the centre of the front, the head of Phidias, the most eminent of the ancient carvers, with emblematic figures supporting it; inside of the front rail a large figure for the head of a ship, richly carved and painted; the whole outside of the car decorated with the figures of the seasons, the cardinal virtues, and other devices in carved work. Before the car walked the artists of the several branches, preceded by Mr. Cutbush, ship-carver, and Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Jugiez, house, furniture, and coach carvers, with young artists going before, decorated with blue ribands round their necks, to which were suspended medallions, blue ground, with ten burnished gold stars, one bearing a figure of Ceres, representing Agriculture; another, Fame, blowing her trumpet, announcing to the world the federal union; the middle one carrying a Corinthian column complete, expressive of the domestic branches of carving. In the car was a number of artists at work, superintended by Mr. Rush, ship-carver, who planned and executed the car with its principal ornaments.

No. 45.

COOPERS,

Led on by Mr. Daniel Dolbe—an elegant flag, bearing the coopers' arms, embellished with thirteen stars—Motto,

—"May commerce flourish—Love as brethren." Supported by Messrs. W. King, R. Babe and John Louch, followed by one hundred and fifty coopers in white leathern aprons, and wearing badges in their hats, representing the tools of the trade.

No. 46.

PLANE-MAKERS.

Mr. William Martin in front, bearing the standard, white field, a smoothing plane on the top; device, a pair of spring dividers, three planes, a brace, a square, and gauge; followed by eight plane-makers—Motto—"Truth."

No. 47.

WHIP AND CANE MANUFACTURERS.

A machine on a carriage, a boy on it at work plating a whip, followed by Mr. John M'Aillister, and his journeymen, carrying several articles of the trade. On the top of the machine a flag, with this motto—"Let us encourage our own manufactures."

No. 48.

BLACK-SMITHS, WHITE-SMITHS, AND NAILERS.

A machine drawn by nine horses, representing the federal blacksmiths', whitesmiths', and nailers' manufactory, being a frame of ten by fifteen feet, and nine feet high, with a real chimney extending three feet above the roof, and furnished for use. In front of the building, three master black-smiths, Messrs. Nathaniel Brown, Nicholas Mess and William Perkins, supporting the standard, elegantly ornamented with the smiths' arms.—Motto, "By hammer in hand, all arts do stand." The manufactory was in full employ during the procession.—Mr. John Mingle, and his assistant, Christian Keyser, blacksmiths, completed a set of plough-irons out of old swords, worked a sword into a sickle, turned several horse-shoes, and performed several jobs on demand. Mr. John Goodman, jr., whitesmith, finished a complete pair of plyers, a knife and some machinery, with other work, on demand. Messrs. Andrew Fessinger and Benjamin Brummel, forged, finished and sold a considerable number of spikes, nails, and broad tacks. The whole was under the conduct of Messrs. Godfrey

Gebbler, David Henderson, George Goddard, Jacob Ester, Lewis Prahl and Jacob Eckfelt, and followed by two hundred brother black-smiths, white-smiths, and nailers.

No. 49.

COACH MAKERS.

Preceded by Mr. John Bringhurst, in a phaeton drawn by two horses, and bearing a draft of a coach on a white silk flag. A stage nine feet high, sixteen feet long, and eight feet wide, on a carriage drawn by four horses, representing their shop, with Mr. George Way, master-workman, a body and carriage maker, a wheelwright, a trimmer, and a harness-maker, all at work, and a painter ornamenting a body; on each side of the stage, the words, "no tax on American carriages;" in the centre the standard of yellow silk, emblazoned with the arms of the profession, namely, Three coaches in a blue field, the chariot of the sun appearing through the clouds—motto, "the clouds dispelled, we shine forth;" the staff decorated with the implements of the trade; ten masters, each bearing a yellow silk flag, with the names of the states that have adopted the new federal constitution, in letters of gold, on a blue field, five walking before and five behind the stage; the whole followed by workmen in the different branches of the trade, to the number of one hundred and fifty.

No. 50.

POTTERS.

A flag, on which was neatly painted a kiln burning, and several men at work in the different branches of the business—motto—"the potter hath power over his clay." A four-wheeled carriage drawn by two horses, on which was a potter's wheel, and men at work: a number of cups, bowls, mugs, &c., were made during the procession; the carriage was followed by twenty potters, headed by Messrs. Christian Piercy and Michael Gilbert, wearing linen aprons of American manufacture.

No. 51.

HATTERS.

Led by Mr. Andrew Tybout. The standard borne by Mr. John Gordon, viz. on a white field a hat in hand, on each side a tassel band; the crest, a beaver.—Motto on a

crimson garter, in gold letters—"with the industry of the beaver, we support our rights;" followed by one hundred and twenty-four hatters.

No. 52.

WHEELWRIGHTS.

A stage drawn by two horses, with five men working upon it; making a plough and a speed for a wagon wheel. The standard a blue flag—motto—"the united wheelwrights." Followed by twenty-two of the trade, headed by Messrs. Conrad Rohrman and Nicholas Reep.

No. 53.

TIN-PLATE WORKERS,

Preceded by Joseph Finaur and Martin Riser, carrying by turns, a flag, bearing the arms of the company properly emblazoned—followed by ten workmen in green aprons.

No. 54.

SKINNERS, BREECHES-MAKERS, AND GLOVERS.

Headed by Messrs. John Lisle and George Cooper; one carrying in his hand a beaming knife, and the other a paring knife: the standard borne by Mr. Shreiner, viz. on one side a deer, and below it a glove; on the other, a golden fleece, and below a pair of breeches—motto—"may our manufacture be equal in its consumption to its usefulness." Followed by fifty-eight of the trade in buckskin breeches and gloves, and wearing bucks' tails in their hats. To these Mr. Joseph Rogers, parchment and glue manufacturer, attached himself.

No. 55.

TALLOW-CHANDLERS.

Mr. Richard Porter, master. Two standards: first, the company's arms, on a blue field, trimmed with white, three doves with olive branches; over the arms, an angel bearing St. John Baptist's head; on each side two blazing lamps.—Motto, "let your light so shine." Second standard a representation of a chandelier of thirteen branches, a lighted candle in each, and thirteen silver stars in a half circle. Inscription—"the stars of America, a light to the world." Motto, at the bottom of the chandelier—"united in one." The uniform, blue and white cockades, blue aprons bound with white, and a dove painted in the middle of each; a white

rod surmounted by an olive branch, in each person's hand. Twenty in number.

No. 56.

VICTUALLERS.

A flag, with this inscription—"the death of anarchy and confusion. We feed the poor and hungry." Two axe-men preceding two stately oxen, weighing 3000 lbs. Ten boys dressed in white, five on the right, and five on the left of the oxen, carrying small flags, with the names of the states that have ratified the federal constitution; two cleaver men; a band of music. Conductors—Messrs. Philip Hall, George Woelpper, Philip Odenheimer, and Conrad Hoff, followed by eighty-six master victuallers, all dressed in white. The oxen were killed, and the hides and tallow sold for bread, which was given, with the meat, to the poor.

No. 57.

PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS, AND STATIONERS.

These united professions had the federal printing press erected on a stage nine feet square, which was drawn by four gray horses; there were also, a frame, cases, and all other implements necessary for the business. On the stage were two press-men and a compositor at work. Mercury, the god of intelligence, was personated by Mr. Durant, who was dressed in character, having wings affixed to his head and feet, a garland of flowers round his temples, and a caduceus in his hand. He distributed among the spectators, some thousand copies of the following ode, written for the occasion, by the Hon. F. Hopkinson, Esq., and printed before and during the procession at the Federal Press.

Oh for a muse of fire! to mount the skies,
 And to a list'ning world proclaim—
 Behold! behold! an empire rise!
 An era new, Time as he flies,
 Hath enter'd in the book of Fame.
 On Alleghany's tow'ring head
 Echo shall stand—the tidings spread,
 And o'er the lakes, and misty floods around,
 An era new resound.
 See! where Columbia sits alone,
 And from her star-bespangled throne,
 Beholds the gay procession move along,
 And hears the trumpet, and the choral song—

She hears her sons rejoice—
 Looks into future times, and sees
 The num'rous blessings Heav'n decrees,
 And with HER plaudit, joins the gen'ral voice.
 "Tis done! 'tis done! my sons," she cries,
 "In war are valiant, and in council wise;
 "Wisdom and valour shall my rights defend,
 "And o'er my vast domain those rights extend;
 "Science shall flourish—Genius stretch her wing,
 "In native strains Columbian muses sing;
 "Wealth crown the arts, and Justice clean her scales,
 "Commerce her pond'rous anchor weigh,
 "Wide spread her sails,
 And in far distant seas her flag display.
 "My sons for freedom fought, nor fought in vain;
 "But found a naked goddess was their gain:
 "Good government alone can show the maid,
 "In robes of social happiness array'd."
 Hail to this festival! all hail the day!
 Columbia's standard on her roof display;
 And let the people's motto ever be,
 "United thus, and thus united, free."

An ode, in the German language, fitted to the purpose, and printed by Mr. Steiner, was also thrown among the people as the procession moved along. Ten small packages, containing the English ode and the list of toasts for the day, were made up and addressed to the ten states in union respectively; these were tied to pigeons, which at intervals rose from Mercury's cap, and flew off, with the acclamations of an admiring multitude.

Mr. William Sellers, Sen., bore the standard of the united professions; arms,—azure, a chevron argent, charged with an American bald-eagle volant, and two reams of paper, (corded, over blue covers) between three books closed; and in chief, perched on the point of the chevron, a dove with an olive branch; all proper. Supporters, two Fames, blowing their trumpets, clothed with sky-blue flowing robes, spangled stars, argent. Crest, a bible displayed, proper, on a wreath azure and argent. Under the escutcheon, two pens placed saltier ways, proper. Motto—"we protect and are supported by liberty." After the standard, masters of the combined professions, followed by journeymen and apprentices, each carrying a scroll tied with blue silk binding, exhibiting the word "typographer," illuminated by ten stars in union. Fifty in the train.

No. 58.

SADDLERS.

A saddler's shop dressed with saddlery, and a variety of ready-made work, elegant American plated furniture, &c. drawn by two fine horses. In the shop Mr. Stephen Burrows and a number of hands at work, one of whom (having the different parts in readiness) completed a neat saddle during the procession. The standard, carried by Messrs. Jehoshaphat Polk and John Young, was of green silk, with the company's arms elegantly painted and gilt.—Motto, "our trust is in God." The company was headed by Messrs. John Stephens and John Marr. Mr. William Healy, silver plater, joined himself to this corps, carrying a federal bit, of his own workmanship.

No 59.

STONE-CUTTERS.

Three apprentices before with tools, and two with the orders of the operative lodge, one with the standard, in mason's order; the rest followed with pieces of polished marble. Twenty in number.

No. 60.

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKERS.

A standard bearing the bread bakers' arms, properly emblazoned—motto—"may our country never want bread." Uniform, white shirts and full plaited aprons, quite round the waist, with a light blue sash. A stage, with a baker's oven six feet in diameter, and three hands at work as the procession went on, directed by a master baker, who distributed bread to the people as it came out of the oven. Headed by Mr. George Mayer.

Biscuit bakers' standard—a white flag with the representation of a bake-house and several hands working in the different branches of the business—motto, "may the federal government revive our trade." Messrs. Thomas Hopkins and Mathias Landenberger in front of twelve masters. Messrs. John Peters, Senior, and William Echart, closed the rear; each master carrying a small peel. The number of bakers in procession one hundred and thirty.

No. 61.

GUNSMITHS.

A stage erected upon a four-wheel carriage, drawn by

four horses, being in length fourteen feet, and in breadth eight feet, with a motto in large letters on each side, "federal armory," with a number of hands at work, employed in different branches of the trade, conducted by two senior masters, viz. John Nicholson and Joseph Perkins; Abraham Morrow bearing a standard at the head of the company, in rear of the carriage, the standard decorated with sundry devices representing the arms belonging to the trade. The standard, a large white silk flag, with cross guns in the middle, at the top of the cross guns the cap of liberty, with the letters C P. (city proof;) underneath the guns, the cross pistols, with the letter V (viewed;) at the end nearest the staff, a powder cask; at the opposite end, the representation of three balls. The uniform of the company, green baize aprons with green strings.

No. 62.

COPPER-SMITHS.

A car fourteen by seven feet, drawn by four horses, with three hands at work at stills and tea kettles, under the direction of Mr. Benjamin Harbeson.

A standard with the arms of the trade, and other things, emblematical, surrounded with thirteen stars, borne by two masters; seventeen masters of the profession following.

No. 63.

GOLDSMITHS, SILVER-SMITHS AND JEWELLERS.

William Ball, Esq., Senior member, with an urn.

Standard bearers, Messrs. Joseph Gee and John Germon, carrying a silk flag with the silver-smiths' arms on one side of it—motto—"justitia virtutum regina." And on the reverse the genius of America, holding in her hand a silver urn, with the following motto: "the purity, brightness and solidity of this metal are emblematical of that liberty which we expect from the new constitution;" her head surrounded by thirteen stars, ten of them very brilliant, representing the states which have ratified; two of them less bright, representing New York and North Carolina, whose ratifications are shortly expected; one with three dark points and two light ones, an emblem of Rhode Island, and one of equal lustre with the first ten just emerging from the horizon, nearly one-half seen, for the rising state of Kentucky; after which followed the rest of the masters, with their journeymen and apprentices: in all thirty-five.

No. 64.

DISTILLERS.

On a standard of light blue silk a still, worm, tub, and other implements of the business, neatly painted: the standard borne by Mr. Michael Shubert, and followed by twelve distillers.

No. 65.

TOBACCONISTS.

Headed by Mr. John Riley: the standard of white silk; a tobacco plant with thirteen leaves, ten in perfection, three not finished, a hogshead of tobacco on one side of the plant, a roll of plug tobacco, bottle, and bladder of snuff; over the plant on the other side are thirteen stars, ten silvered, and shining bright, the other three not finished—carried by Mr. Thomas Leiper:—motto—"success to the tobacco plant." Each member with a green apron and blue strings, a plume of the different kinds of tobacco leaves in his hat, and different tools of his profession in his hands. Conductors—Messrs. Hamilton, Few, Stimble and Murphy. Seventy in number.

No. 66.

BRASS FOUNDERS.

Mr. Daniel King, in a car drawn by four gray horses, with emblematical numbers, colours, and a furnace in blast during the whole procession. He furnished a three inch howitzer, which was mounted and fired with the artillery on Union Green; his journeymen and apprentices also neatly executed several other articles in that ingenious branch. The motto of the colours, "in vain the earth her treasure hides." The whole was executed by Mr. King, at his own expense.

No. 67.

STOCKING MANUFACTURERS.

Headed by Mr. George Freytag; thirty in number: their colours white, with a pair of blue stockings across, a cap above, finger mitt below encircled with a gilded heart, a gilded crown with ten horns or points; on each, a blue star; above all—Motto—"the union of the American stocking manufacturers."

No. 68.

TANNERS AND CURRIERS.

Tanners, twenty-five in number, led by Mr. George Leib,

carrying the flag with the company's arms.—Motto, "God be with us."

Curriers, led by Mr. George Oakley, carrying the flag with the company's arms. Motto, "Spes nostra Deus." Followed by thirty-four of the trade, each carrying a currying knife, and wearing a blue apron and jean coatee of our new manufactory.

No. 69.

UPHOLSTERERS,

Headed by Messrs. John Mason and John Davis. In front, a cushion with its drapery, on which fluttered a dove with an olive branch in its mouth, and on its head a double scroll. Motto, "Be liberty thine." Followed by a cabriole sofa decorated.

No. 70.

SUGAR-REFINERS,

Conducted by the Honourable Christopher Kucher, Captain Jacob Lawerswyler, Messrs. Benjamin Pennington, John Morgan, David Miercken, Adam Cornman and Henry Clause, wearing black cockades, blue sashes and white aprons, with a blue standard: Arms—or, on a staff, erect in pale, proper, a cap of liberty, azure, turned up ermine; placed between two sugar loaves in fess, covered with blue paper: on a chief of the third, thirteen stars argent; crest, a lighted candle, in a candle-stick inscribed on the foot with the word "proof," proper—Motto, in a scroll over the crest, "Double refined." The whole ornamented with sugar canes; two of which are placed, saltier ways, under the escutcheon, and extending up the sides thereof. Under the arms, the words, "American manufacture." The standard was followed by thirty-six persons of the trade, with white aprons, (on which were painted sugar-loaves, marked ten) and bearing the various implements of the business.

No. 71.

BREWERS.

Ten in number, headed by Reuben Haines, with ten ears of barley in their hats, and sashes of hop-vines, carrying malt-shovels and mashing oars; one dray loaded with malt and hops, and one loaded with two hogsheads and a butt, marked, "beer, ale, porter," with the following inscription,

“proper drink for Americans;” a standard carried by Luke Morris, decorated with the brewers’ arms. Motto, “Home brewed is best.”

No. 72.

PERUKE-MAKERS AND BARBER-SURGEONS.

Preceded by Messrs. Perrie and Tautwine, full dressed. The standard, a white field with the arms of the company, and other devices suited to the occasion, namely, a pillar, the emblem of strength, with a cap of liberty, supported by twelve hands, in gules, representing the twelve concurring states that called the grand convention; a pelican and her young, in a field, azure, the arms of the barber surgeons; a goat rampant, in full coat, argent, in a field, sable, the arms of the peruke-makers; with two arms extended at top, hand in hand, the emblem of union and friendship; supporters to the arms, a land and river horse, with ornaments. Motto, “united we stand.”

The treasurer of the company—the trustees—the company by seniority, hand in hand, six abreast, consisting of seventy-two, each wearing a white sash, with a black relief down the middle, and cockades of the same, in honour of the first and great ally of the United States.

No. 73.

ENGRAVERS.

Their armorial insignia (devised for the occasion) were—Or, on a chevron engrailed, gules (between a parallel ruler, sable, barred and studded of the first, and two gravers saltier ways, azure, handle of the third) three plates: the crest, a copper plate on a sand bag proper, inscribed underneath, in large capitals, ENGRAVERS.

No. 74.

PLASTERERS.

(No return.)

No. 75.

BRUSH-MAKERS.

A white flag, with a wild boar, and a bundle of bristles over him. Motto, “Federal brush manufactory.” The flag carried by Mr. Roger Flahavan, jr.

No. 76.

STAY-MAKERS,

Were represented by Mr. Francis Serre, with his first journeyman carrying an elegant pair of lady's stays.

No. 77.

Corps of light infantry, commanded by Captain Rees, with the standard of the second regiment.

No. 78.

The civil and military officers of congress in the city.

No. 79.

The supreme executive council of Pennsylvania. [His excellency the President was too much indisposed to attend.]

No. 80.

The justices of the common pleas and the magistrates.

No. 81.

Sheriff and coroner on horseback.

No. 82.

Board of city wardens—City treasurer, and secretary to the board.—Clerks of the markets, with standard, weights and measures.—Constable of the watch, with his two assistants, bearing their staves.—Music.—Twenty watchmen with their flams decorated, and in their proper dress.—Twenty silent watchmen, with their staves.—Watchmen, calling the hour ten o'clock, and a glorious star light morning.

The hour and stars alluded to the ten states who have adopted the constitution.

No. 83.

The street commissioners.

No. 84.

The gentlemen of the bar, headed by the honourable Edward Shippen, Esq., president of the common pleas, and William Bradford, Esq., attorney-general, followed by the students of law.

No. 85.

The clergy of the different Christian denominations, with the rabbi of the Jews, walking arm in arm.

No. 86.

The college of physicians, headed by their president, Dr. John Redman, and followed by the students in physic.

No. 87.

Students of the university, headed by the vice-provost, and of the episcopal academy, and most of the schools in the city, preceded by their respective principals, professors, masters and tutors; a small flag borne before them inscribed with these words, "the rising generation."

No. 88.

The county troop of light horse, commanded by Major W. Macpherson, brought up the rear of the whole.

Major Fullerton attended the right wing, and Col. Mentges the left wing of the line.

Messrs. Stoneburner, Hiltzheimer and Jonathan Penrose, furnished and superintended the horses for the carriages.

This grand procession began to move from the place of rendezvous about half past nine (as was before mentioned) and the front arrived at Union Green, in front of Bush Hill, about half past twelve. The length of the line was about one mile and a half; the distance marched through about three miles. As the procession came into Fourth St., Captain David Zeigler and Lieut. John Armstrong had drawn up their company of continental troops, and saluted the procession as it passed, according to military rule.

A very large circular range of tables, covered with canvass awnings, and plentifully spread with a cold collation, had been prepared the day before by the committee of provisions. In the centre of this spacious circle the grand edifice was placed, and the ship Union moored. The flags of the consuls and other standards were planted round the edifice.

As soon as the rear of the line had arrived, James Wilson, Esq., addressed the people from the federal edifice in the following oration.

MY FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS,

Your candid and generous indulgence I may well bespeak, for many reasons. I shall mention but one. While I express it, I feel it in all its force. My abilities are unequal—abilities far superior to mine would be unequal—to the occasion, on which I have the honour of being called to address you.

A people, free and enlightened, establishing and ratifying a system of government, which they have previously considered, examined and approved! This is the spectacle, which we are assembled to celebrate; and it is the most dignified one that has yet appeared on our globe. Numerous and splendid have been the triumphs of conquerors. But from what causes have they originated?—Of what consequences have they been productive? They have generally begun in ambition; they have generally ended in tyranny. But nothing tyrannical can participate of dignity; and to Freedom's eye, Sesostris himself appears contemptible, even when he treads on the necks of kings.

The senators of Rome, seated on their curule chairs, and surrounded with all their official lustre, were an object much more respectable; and we view, without displeasure, the admiration of those untutored savages, who considered them as so many gods upon earth. But who were those senators? They were only a part of a society: they were vested only with inferior powers.

What is the object exhibited to our contemplation? A whole people exercising its first and greatest power—performing an act of sovereignty, original, and unlimited!

The scene before us is unexampled as well as magnificent. The greatest part of governments have been the deformed offspring of force and fear. With these we deign not comparison. But there have been others which have formed bold pretensions to higher regard. You have heard of Sparta, of Athens and of Rome; you have heard of their admired constitutions, and of their high-prized freedom. In fancied right of these, they conceived themselves to be elevated above the rest of the human race, whom they marked with the degrading title of Barbarians. But did they, in all their pomp and pride of liberty, ever furnish, to the astonished world, an exhibition similar to that which we now contemplate? Were their constitutions framed by those, who were appointed for that purpose, by

the people? After they were framed, were they submitted to the consideration of the people? Had the people an opportunity of expressing their sentiments concerning them? Were they to stand or fall by the people's approving or rejecting vote? To all these questions, attentive and impartial history obliges us to answer in the negative. The people were either unfit to be trusted, or their lawgivers were too ambitious to trust them.

The far-famed establishment of Lycurgus was introduced by deception and fraud. Under the specious pretence of consulting the oracle concerning his laws, he prevailed on the Spartans to make a temporary experiment of them during his absence, and to swear that they would suffer no alteration of them till his return. Taking a disingenuous advantage of their scrupulous regard for their oaths, he prevented his return by a voluntary death, and, in this manner, endeavoured to secure a proud immortality to his system.

Even Solon—the mild and moderate Solon—far from considering himself as employed only to propose such regulations as he should think best calculated for promoting the happiness of the commonwealth, made and promulgated his laws with all the haughty airs of absolute power. On more occasions than one, we find him boasting, with much self-complacency, of his extreme forbearance and condescension, because he did not establish a despotism in his own favour, and because he did not reduce his equals to the humiliating condition of his slaves.

Did Numa submit his institutions to the good sense and free investigation of Rome? They were received in precious communications from the goddess Egeria, with whose presence and regard he was supremely favoured; and they were imposed on the easy faith of the citizens, as the dictates of an inspiration that was divine.

Such, my fellow-citizens, was the origin of the most splendid establishments that have been hitherto known; and such were the arts, to which they owed their introduction and success.

What a flattering contrast arises from a retrospect of the scenes which we now commemorate? Delegates were appointed to deliberate and propose. They met and performed their delegated trust. The result of their deliberations was laid before the people. It was discussed and

scrutinized in the fullest, freest and severest manner—by speaking, by writing and by printing—by individuals and by public bodies—by its friends and by its enemies. What was the issue? Most favourable and most glorious to the system.—In state after state, at time after time, it was ratified—in some states unanimously—on the whole, by a large and very respectable majority.

It would be improper now to examine its qualities. A decent respect for those who have accepted it, will lead us to presume that it is worthy of their acceptance. The deliberate ratifications, which have taken place, at once recommend the system, and the people, by whom it has been ratified.

But why, methinks I hear some one say—why is so much exultation displayed in celebrating this event? We are prepared to give the reasons of our joy. We rejoice, because under this constitution, we hope to see just government, and to enjoy the blessings that walk in its train.

Let us begin with Peace—the mild and modest harbinger of felicity! How seldom does the amiable wanderer choose, for her permanent residence, the habitations of men! In their systems, she sees too many arrangements, civil and ecclesiastical, inconsistent with the calmness and benignity of her temper. In the old world, how many millions of men do we behold, unprofitable to society, burdensome to industry, the props of establishments that deserve not to be supported, the causes of distrust in the times of peace, and the instruments of destruction in the times of war? Why are they not employed in cultivating the useful arts and in forwarding public improvements? Let us indulge the pleasing expectation that such will be the operation of government in the UNITED STATES. Why may we not hope, that, disentangled from the intrigues and jealousies of European politics, and unmolested with the alarm and solicitude to which these intrigues and jealousies give birth, our councils will be directed to the encouragement, and our strength will be exerted in the cultivation of all the arts of peace?

Of these, the first is AGRICULTURE. This is true in all countries: in the UNITED STATES, its truth is of peculiar importance. The subsistence of man, the materials of manufactures, the articles of commerce—all spring originally from the soil. On agriculture, therefore, the wealth of nations is founded. Whether we consult the observations

that reason will suggest, or attend to the information that history will give, we shall, in each case, be satisfied of the influence of government, good or bad, upon the state of agriculture. In a government, whose maxims are those of oppression, property is insecure. It is given, it is taken away by caprice. Where there is no security for property, there is no encouragement for industry. Without industry, the richer the soil, the more it abounds with weeds. The evidence of history warrants the truth of these general remarks. Attend to Greece—and compare her agriculture in ancient and in modern times. THEN, smiling harvest bore testimony to the bountiful boons of liberty. Now, the very earth languishes under oppression. View the Campania of Rome. How melancholy the prospect! Whichever way you turn your afflicted eyes, scenes of desolation crowd before them. Waste and barrenness appear around you in all their hideous forms. What is the reason? With DOUBLE tyranny the land is cursed. Open the classic page: you trace, in chaste description, the beautiful reverse of every thing you have seen. Whence proceeds the difference? When that description was made, the force of liberty pervaded the soil.

But is agriculture the only art, which feels the influence of government? Over MANUFACTURES and COMMERCE its power is equally prevalent. There the same causes operate—and there they produce the same effects. The industrious village, the busy city, the crowded port—all these are the gifts of liberty; and without a good government, liberty cannot exist.

These are advantages, but these are not all the advantages that result from a system of good government.—Agriculture, manufactures, and commerce will ensure to us plenty, convenience and elegance. But is there not something still wanting to finish the man? Are internal virtues and accomplishments less estimable or less attracting than external arts and ornaments? Is the operation of government less powerful upon the former than the latter? By no means. Upon this, as upon a preceding topic, reason and history will concur in their information and advice. In a serene mind, the SCIENCES and VIRTUES love to dwell. But can the mind of a man be serene, when the property, liberty, subsistence of himself, and of those for whom he feels more than he feels for himself, depend on a tyrant's nod? If the dispirited subject of oppression can with difficulty exert his enfee-

bled faculties, so far as to provide, on the incessant demands of nature, food just enough to lengthen out his wretched existence, can it be expected that, in such a state, he will experience those fine and vigorous movements of the soul, without the full and free exercise of which, science and virtue will never flourish? Look around you to the nations that now exist. View, in historic retrospect, the nations that have heretofore existed. The collected result will be, an entire conviction of these all-interesting truths—where TYRANNY reigns, there is the country of ignorance and vice—where good government prevails, there is the country of science and virtue. Under a good government, therefore, we must look for the accomplished man.

But shall we confine our views even here? While we wish to be accomplished men and citizens, shall we wish to be nothing more? While we perform our duty, and promote our happiness in this world, shall we bestow no regards upon the next? Does no connexion subsist between the two? From this connexion flows the most important of all the blessings of good government. But here let us pause—unassisted reason can guide us no farther—she directs us to that heaven-descended science, by which life and immortality have been brought to light.

May we not now say, that we have reason for our joy? But while we cherish the delightful emotion, let us remember those things, which are requisite to give it permanence and stability. Shall we lie supine, and look in listless languor, for those blessings and enjoyments, to which exertion is inseparably attached? If we would be happy, we must be active. The constitution and our manners must mutually support and be supported. Even on this festivity, it will not be disagreeable or incongruous to review the virtues and manners that both justify and adorn it.

Frugality and Temperance first attract our attention. These simple but powerful virtues are the sole foundation on which a good government can rest with security. They were the virtues which nursed and educated infant ROME, and prepared her for all her greatness. But in the giddy hour of her prosperity, she spurned from her the obscure instruments, by which it was procured; and, in their place, substituted luxury and dissipation. The consequence was such as might have been expected. She preserved, for some time, a gay and flourishing appearance; but the in-

ternal health and soundness of her constitution were gone. At last, she fell a victim to the poisonous draughts, which were administered by her perfidious favourites. The fate of Rome, both in her rising and in her falling state, will be the fate of every other nation that shall follow both parts of her example.

INDUSTRY appears next among the virtues of a good citizen. Idleness is the nurse of villains. The industrious alone constitute a nation's strength. I will not expatiate on this fruitful subject. Let one animating reflection suffice. In a well-constituted commonwealth, the industry of every citizen extends beyond himself. A common interest pervades the society. Each gains from all, and all gain from each. It has often been observed, that the sciences flourish all together: the remark applies equally to the arts.

Your patriotic feelings attest the truth of what I say, when, among the virtues necessary to merit and preserve the advantages of a good government, I number a warm and uniform attachment to liberty, and to the Constitution. The enemies of liberty are artful and insidious. A counterfeit steals her dress, imitates her manner, forges her signature, assumes her name. But the real name of the deceiver is licentiousness. Such is her effrontery, that she will charge liberty to her face with imposture; and she will, with shameless front, insist that herself alone is the genuine character, and that herself alone is entitled to the respect, which the genuine character deserves. With the giddy and undiscerning, on whom a deeper impression is made by dauntless impudence than by modest merit, her pretensions are often successful. She receives the honours of liberty, and liberty herself is treated as a traitor and a usurper. Generally, however, this bold impostor acts only a secondary part. Though she alone appear upon the stage, her motions are regulated by dark Ambition, who sits concealed behind the curtain, and who knows that Despotism, his other favourite, can always follow the success of Licentiousness. Against these enemies of liberty, who act in concert, though they appear on opposite sides, the patriot citizen will keep a watchful guard.

A good constitution is the greatest blessing which a society can enjoy. Need I infer, that it is the duty of every citizen to use his best and most unremitting endeavours for preserving it pure, healthful and vigorous? For the accomplishment of this great purpose, the exertions of no

one citizen are unimportant. Let no one, therefore, harbour, for a moment, the mean idea, that he is and can be of no value to his country: let the contrary manly impression animate his soul. Every one can, at many times, perform, to the state, useful services; and he who steadily pursues the road of patriotism, has the most inviting prospect of being able, at some times, to perform eminent ones. Allow me to direct your attention, in a very particular manner, to a momentous part, which, by this constitution, every citizen will frequently be called to act. All those in places of power and trust will be elected either immediately by the people, or in such a manner that their appointment will depend ultimately on such immediate election. All the derivative movements of government must spring from the original movement of the people at large. If to this they give a sufficient force and a just direction, all the others will be governed by its controlling power. To speak without a metaphor, if the people, at their elections, take care to choose none but representatives that are wise and good, their representatives will take care, in their turn, to choose or appoint none but such as are wise and good also. The remark applies to every succeeding election and appointment. Thus the characters proper for public officers will be diffused from the immediate elections of the people over the remotest parts of administration. Of what immense consequence is it, then, that this primary duty should be faithfully and skilfully discharged! On the faithful and skilful discharge of it, the public happiness or infelicity, under this and every other constitution, must, in a very great measure, depend. For, believe me, no government, even the best, can be happily administered by ignorant or vicious men. You will forgive me, I am sure, for endeavouring to impress upon your minds, in the strongest manner, the importance of this great duty. It is the first concoction in politics; and if an error is committed here, it can never be corrected in any subsequent process: the certain consequence must be disease. Let no one say, that he is but a single citizen; and that his ticket will be but one in the box. That one ticket may turn the election. In battle, every soldier should consider the public safety as depending on his single arm: at an election, every citizen should consider the public happiness as depending on his single vote.

A progressive state is necessary to the happiness and perfection of man. Whatever attainments are already reached, attainments still higher should be pursued. Let us, therefore, strive with noble emulation. Let us suppose we have done nothing, while any thing yet remains to be done. Let us, with fervent zeal, press forward, and make unceasing advances in every thing that can support, improve, refine, or embellish society. To enter into particulars under each of these heads, and to dilate them according to their importance, would be improper at this time. A few remarks on the last of them, will be congenial with the entertainments of this auspicious day.

If we give the slightest attention to nature, we shall discover, that with utility, she is curious to blend ornament. Can we imitate a better pattern? Public exhibitions have been the favourite amusements of some of the wisest and most accomplished nations. Greece, in her most shining era, considered her games as far from being the least respectable among her public establishments. The shows of the circus evince that, on this subject, the sentiments of Greece were fortified by those of Rome.

Public processions may be so planned and executed as to join both the properties of nature's rule. They may instruct and improve, while they entertain and please. They may point out the elegance or usefulness of the sciences and the arts. They may preserve the memory, and engrave the importance of great political events. They may represent, with peculiar felicity and force, the operation and effects of great political truths. The picturesque and splendid decorations around me, furnish the most beautiful and most brilliant proofs, that these remarks are far from being imaginary.

The commencement of our government has been eminently glorious: let our progress in every excellence be proportionably great. It will—it must be so. What an enrapturing prospect opens on the United States! Placid Husbandry walks in front, attended by the venerable plough. Lowing herds adorn our valleys: bleating flocks spread over our hills: verdant meadows, enamelled pastures, yellow harvests, bending orchards, rise in rapid succession from east to west. Plenty, with her copious horn, sits easy smiling, and in conscious complacency, enjoys and presides over the scene. Commerce next advances in all her

splendid and embellished forms. The rivers, and lakes and seas, are crowded with ships. Their shores are covered with cities. The cities are filled with inhabitants. The arts, decked with elegance, yet with simplicity, appear in beautiful variety and well adjusted arrangement. Around them are diffused in rich abundance, the necessaries, the decencies, and the ornaments of life. With heart-felt contentment, industry beholds his honest labours flourishing and secure. Peace walks serene and unalarmed over all the unmolested regions—while Liberty, Virtue, and Religion, go hand in hand, harmoniously protecting, enlivening and exalting all! Happy country! may thy happiness be perpetual!

The several light companies were then drawn off by Captain Heysham to an eminence nearly opposite, where they fired a feu-de-joie of three rounds, also three volleys, followed by three cheers, to testify their satisfaction on this joyful occasion.

After the oration, the company went to dinner.

No spirits or wines of any kind were introduced. American porter, beer and cider were the only liquors. With these were drank the following toasts, announced by the trumpet, and answered by a discharge of artillery—a round of ten to each toast; and these were in like manner answered by a discharge from the ship *Rising Sun*, at her moorings.

1. The people of the United States.
2. Honour and immortality to the members of the late federal convention.
3. General Washington.
4. The king of France.
5. The United Netherlands.
6. The foreign powers in alliance with the United States
7. The agriculture, manufactures, and commerce of the United States.
8. The heroes who have fallen in defence of our liberties.
9. May reason and not the sword, hereafter decide all national disputes.
10. The whole family of mankind.

It should not be omitted, that the several trades furnished the devices, mottos, machines, and decorations themselves, and at the expense of their respective companies—and that by much the greater part of the work exhibited on that day, was completed between Monday morning and the Thursday evening following.

The military in general, horse, artillery, and infantry, were completely dressed and accoutred, according to the uniforms of their respective corps, and made a most martial appearance; being distributed in various parts of the line, they gave a beautiful variety to the whole, and evinced that both soldiers and citizens united in favour of the new government.

The whole of this vast body was formed, and the entertainment of the day conducted with a regularity and decorum far beyond all reasonable expectation. The footways, the windows and roofs of the houses were crowded with spectators, exhibiting a spectacle truly magnificent and irresistibly animating. But what was more pleasing to the contemplative mind, universal love and harmony prevailed, and every countenance appeared to be the index of a heart glowing with urbanity and rational joy. This pleasing idea was much supported by a circumstance which probably never before occurred in such extent; namely, the clergy of almost every denomination united in charity and brotherly love—may they and their flocks so walk through life!

It is impossible to be precise in numbers on such an occasion; but averaging several opinions, there were about five thousand in the line of procession, and about seventeen thousand on Union Green. The green was entirely cleared by six o'clock in the evening, and the edifice, ship, and several machines being withdrawn, the citizens soberly retired to their respective homes. The weather was remarkably favourable for the season—cloudy without rain, and a brisk wind from the south during the whole day. At night the ship *Rising Sun* was handsomely illuminated in honour of this great festival.

Such is the account we have been enabled to give of this memorable exhibition—it is very probable there may be some omissions; if so, the committee can only assure their fellow citizens that no neglect or offence was intended to any individual or company whatever—the shortness of the time, and the complicated nature of the task they have undertaken, must be their apology.

OBSERVATIONS on the FEDERAL PROCESSION on the FOURTH of JULY, 1788, in the city of PHILADELPHIA; in a letter from a gentleman in this city to his friend in a neighbouring state.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

Herewith you will receive an account of our late procession in honour of the establishment of the Federal Government. It was drawn up by Judge Hopkinson, a gentleman to whose patriotism, ingenuity, and taste, our city is much indebted for the entertainment.

To this account I cannot help adding a few facts and remarks that occurred during the day, and which were of too minute or speculative a nature to be introduced in the general account published by order of the committee of arrangement.

The procession gave universal pleasure. Never upon any occasion during the late war did I see such deep-seated joy in every countenance. Foreigners speak of it in the highest terms, and many of them, who have seen the splendid processions of coronations in Europe, declare, that they all yield, in the effect of pleasure, to our hasty exhibition instituted in honour of our Federal Government.

The connexion of the great event of independence—the French alliance—the Peace—and name of General Washington, with the adoption of the constitution, was happily calculated to unite the most remarkable transports of the mind which were felt during the war, with the great event of the day, and to produce such a tide of joy as has seldom been felt in any age or country. Political joy is one of the strongest emotions of the human mind. Think then, my friend, from the objects of it which have been mentioned, how powerful must have been its action upon the mind on this occasion.

The first thing that struck me in viewing the procession, was, the occasion of it.

It was not to celebrate a victory obtained in blood over any part of our fellow-creatures—no city reduced to ashes—no army conquered by capitulation—no news of slaugh-

tered thousands brought the citizens of Philadelphia together. It was to celebrate a triumph of knowledge over ignorance, of virtue over vice, and of liberty over slavery. It was to celebrate the birth of a free government, the objects of which were to lessen the number of widows and orphans, by preventing the effusion of human blood; to save human nature from the disgraces and desolations of war, and to establish and extend the blessings of peace throughout the continent of America.

The order of the procession was regular, and begat correspondent order in all classes of spectators. A solemn silence reigned both in the streets and at the windows of the houses. This must be ascribed to the sublimity of the sight, and the pleasure it excited in every mind; for sublime objects and intense pleasure never fail of producing silence!

Perhaps a greater number or a greater combination of passions never seized at the same time, upon every faculty of the soul. The patriot enjoyed a complete triumph, whether the objects of his patriotism were the security of liberty, the establishment of law, the protection of manufactures or the extension of science in his country. The benevolent man saw a precedent established for forming free governments in every part of the world. The man of humanity contemplated the end of the distresses of his fellow-citizens in the revival of commerce and agriculture. Even the selfish passions were not idle—The ambitious man beheld, with pleasure, the honours that were to be disposed of by the new government, and the man of wealth realized once more the safety of his bonds and rents, against the inroads of paper money and tender laws. Every person felt one of these passions; many more than one, and some all of them, during the procession. No wonder then that it gave so much and such delicate pleasure. But this was not all. The emblems afforded food for the understanding likewise. The history of the most important events of the war, and the inscriptions and devices upon many of the flags gave occasional employment for that noble power of the mind, and added much to the pleasure of the sight. Even the senses partook of the entertainment, for the variety of colours displayed in the various ornaments of the machines and flags, and in the dresses of the citizens, together with an excellent band of music, at once charmed the eyes and ears of the spectators, and thereby introduced

the body to partake, in a certain degree, of the feast of the mind.

The effects of the procession, upon the minds and bodies of our citizens, deserve to be noticed.—It forced open every heart, insomuch that many people provided cooling liquors, with which they regaled their fellow-citizens as they walked in the procession. It likewise invigorated the muscles of the body. The company assembled at eight o'clock, and were upon foot at the place of parade, and in the procession till one. The distance they marched was three miles, and yet scarcely a person complained of fatigue, although there were many old and weakly people in the procession. But this sudden excitement of the vigour of the body left a corresponding debility behind it; for I scarcely met a person in the afternoon, that did not complain of fatigue, and discover a desire to retire to rest early in the evening.

It was very remarkable, that every countenance wore an air of dignity as well as pleasure. Every tradesman's boy in the procession seemed to consider himself as a principal in the business. Rank for awhile forgot all its claims, and Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures, together with the learned and mechanical professions, seemed to acknowledge, by their harmony and respect for each other, that they were all necessary to each other, and all useful in cultivated society. These circumstances distinguished this Procession from the processions in Europe, which are commonly instituted in honour of single persons. The military alone partake of the splendour of such exhibitions. Farmers and tradesmen are either deemed unworthy of such connexions, or are introduced like horses or buildings, only to add to the strength or length of the procession. Such is the difference between the effects of a republican and monarchical government upon the minds of men!

I need not suggest to you how much this mixture of the mechanical and learned professions in a public exhibition is calculated to render trades of all kinds respectable in our country. Farmers and tradesmen are the pillars of national happiness and prosperity. It would seem as if Heaven stamped a peculiar value upon agriculture and mechanical arts in America, by selecting Washington and Franklin to be two of the principal agents in the late revolution. The titles of farmer and mechanic, therefore, can never fail of being peculiarly agreeable in the United States, while gratitude and patriotism live in American breasts. I

wish the different trades in Philadelphia may avail themselves of their late sudden and accidental association, and form themselves into distinct incorporated companies. Many advantages would arise to them from such institutions, especially if part of the objects of their union should be to establish a fund for the relief of the infirm or decayed members of their companies, and of their widows and orphans.—Two and six-pence or half a dollar, thrown into a common stock, by each tradesman every month, would produce a fund sufficient for all these benevolent purposes, and would not be missed out of the ordinary profits of his labour. It is impossible to tell how much distress might, by these means, be prevented or relieved.

It would give me pleasure to remark upon the effect of every article that composed the procession. But this would lead me far beyond the limits I have prescribed to myself in this letter.

The triumphal car was truly sublime,—it was raised above every other object. The Constitution was carried by a great law-officer, to denote the elevation of the government, and of law and justice, above every thing else in the United States.

The sight of the ship complete in all its parts, moving upon dry land, conveyed emotions to every heart, that cannot be described. She was a ship of war. I wish the procession could have been conducted without blending the emblems of Peace and war together; but this was impossible, while armies and navies are considered as necessary appendages of the sovereignty of independent states. The United States have taught the nations of the world, that it is possible to terminate disputes by appeals to reason, instead of the sword. I do not despair of this mode of deciding national disputes becoming general, in the course of the approaching century. It will be a less change in human affairs, than has been produced by reason and religion in the course of the last two hundred years.

The clean white dresses of the victuallers and bakers were very happily calculated to excite such ideas of their respective arts, as could not fail of being agreeable to every spectator. The two oxen, with their decorations, made a noble figure. They were destined to the slaughter-house the next day, for the benefit of the poor; but such was the effect of an agreeable association of ideas, that a general outcry was raised, after they had passed by, against

the fate that awaited them. The most trifling object derived a value from being connected with this delightful and interesting exhibition.

The large stage on which the carding and spinning machines displayed the manufactory of cotton, was viewed with astonishment and delight by every spectator. On that stage were carried the emblems of the future wealth and independence of our country. Cotton may be cultivated in the southern, and manufactured in the eastern and middle states, in such quantities, in a few years, as to clothe every citizen of the United States. Hence will arise a bond of union to the states, more powerful than any article of the New Constitution. Cotton possesses several advantages over wool as an article of dress and commerce. It is not liable to be moth eaten, and is proper both for winter and summer garments. It may moreover be manufactured in America, at a less expense than it can be imported from any nation in Europe. From these circumstances I cannot help hoping, that we shall soon see cotton not only the uniform of the citizens of America, but an article of exportation to foreign countries. Several respectable gentlemen exhibited a prelude of these events, by appearing in complete suits of jeans manufactured by the machines that have been mentioned.

The clergy formed a very agreeable part of the procession—They manifested, by their attendance, their sense of the connexion between religion and good government. They amounted to seventeen in number. Four and five of them marched arm in arm with each other, to exemplify the Union. Pains were taken to connect ministers of the most dissimilar religious principles together, thereby to show the influence of a free government in promoting Christian charity. The Rabbi of the Jews, locked in the arms of two ministers of the gospel, was a most delightful sight. There could not have been a more happy emblem contrived, of that section of the new constitution, which opens all its power and offices alike, not only to every sect of Christians, but to worthy men of every religion.

In the course of the morning, many speeches were made by different gentlemen, that arose out of the incidents of the procession. Mr. P—, who walked with the farmers, just behind a man who was sowing grain, upon passing by the lawyers, said, “We sow, gentlemen, but you reap the fruits of our labours.” Upon the procession being detained for

a few minutes, by an accident having happened to the carriage of the blacksmiths' shop, it was said, "that this was all in order, for it was an emblem of the obstructions and difficulties the constitution had met with in its establishment, from the arts of bad, and the ignorance of weak men.

The remarks of every man partook more or less of his profession, and the constitution received nearly as many new names, as there were occupations in the procession.

The instructors of youth, with a numerous collection of boys of every size and age in their train, formed a most agreeable part of the exhibition. A worthy citizen who served in several battles, during the late war, informed me, that this part of the procession affected him so much as to draw tears from his eyes.

I must not forget to mention that the weather proved uncommonly favourable to the entertainment. The sun was not to be seen till near two o'clock, at which time the procession was over. A pleasant and cooling breeze blew all day from the south, and in the evening the sky was illuminated by a beautiful Aurora Borealis. Under this head another fact is equally worthy of notice. Notwithstanding the haste in which the machines were made, and the manner in which they were drawn through the streets, and notwithstanding the great number of women and children that were assembled on fences, scaffolds and roofs of houses, to see the procession, no accident happened to any body. These circumstances gave occasion for hundreds to remark, that "Heaven was on the federal side of the question."

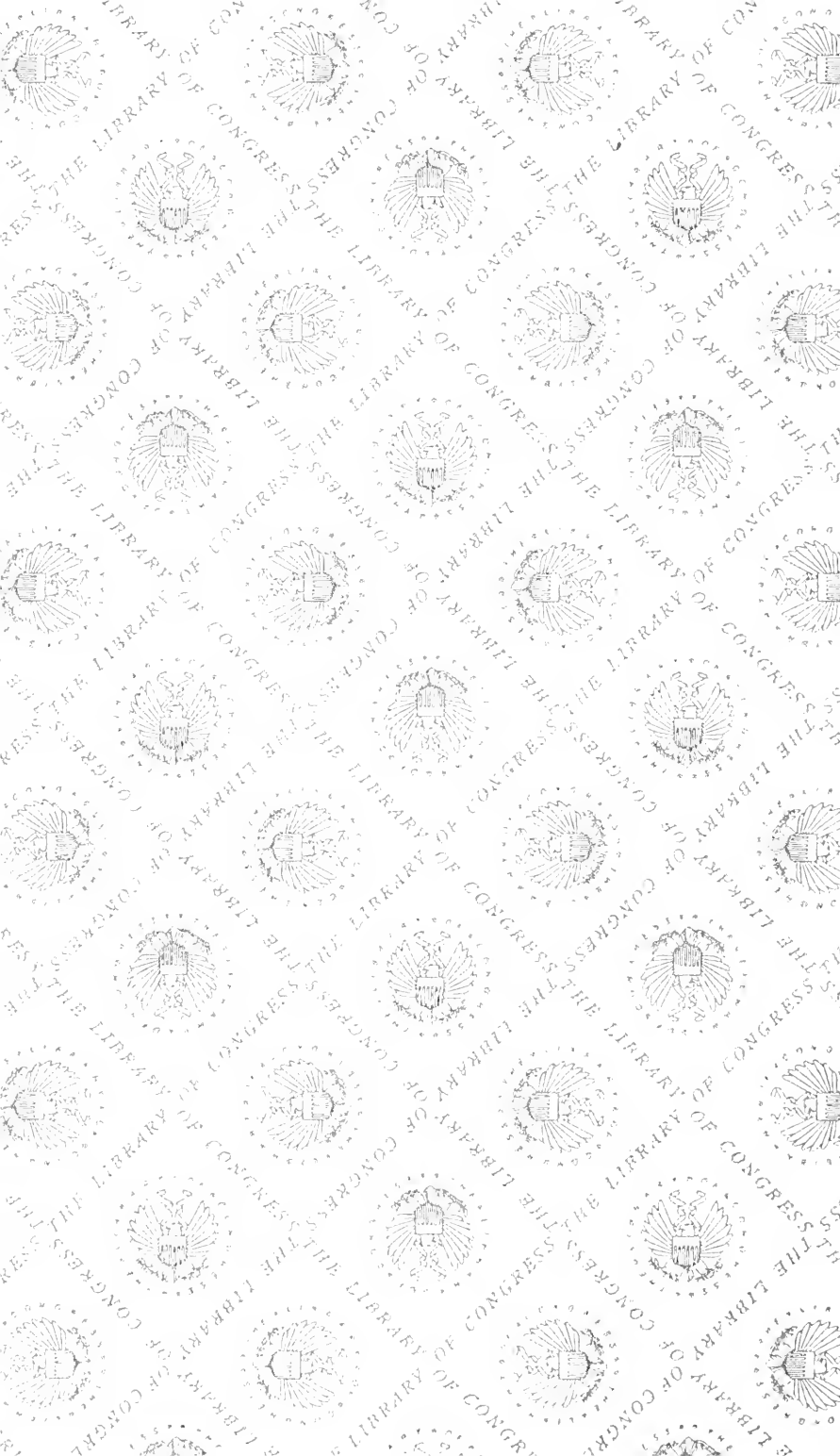
It would be ungrateful not to observe, that there have been less equivocal signs in the course of the formation and establishment of this government, of Heaven having favoured the federal side of the question. The union of twelve states in the form and ten states in the adoption of the Constitution, in less than ten months, under the influence of local prejudices, opposite interests, popular arts, and even the threats of bold and desperate men, is a solitary event in the history of mankind. I do not believe that the Constitution was the offspring of inspiration, but I am as perfectly satisfied, that the union of the states, in its form and adoption, is as much the work of a divine Providence, as any of the miracles recorded in the Old and New Testament, were the effects of a divine power.

'Tis done! We have become a nation. America has ceased to be the only power in the world, that has derived no benefit from her declaration of independence. We are more than repaid for the distresses of the war, and the disappointments of the peace. The torpid resources of our country already discover signs of life and motion. We are no longer the scoff of our enemies. The reign of violence is over. Justice has descended from heaven to dwell in our land, and ample restitution has at last been made to human nature, by our new constitution, for all the injuries she has sustained in the old world from arbitrary governments—false religions—and unlawful commerce.

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